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SYSTEM PAT. 1880.

INSTRUCTION BOOK

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THE KELLOGG

French Tailor System

FOR CUTTING EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LADIES' GARMENTS.

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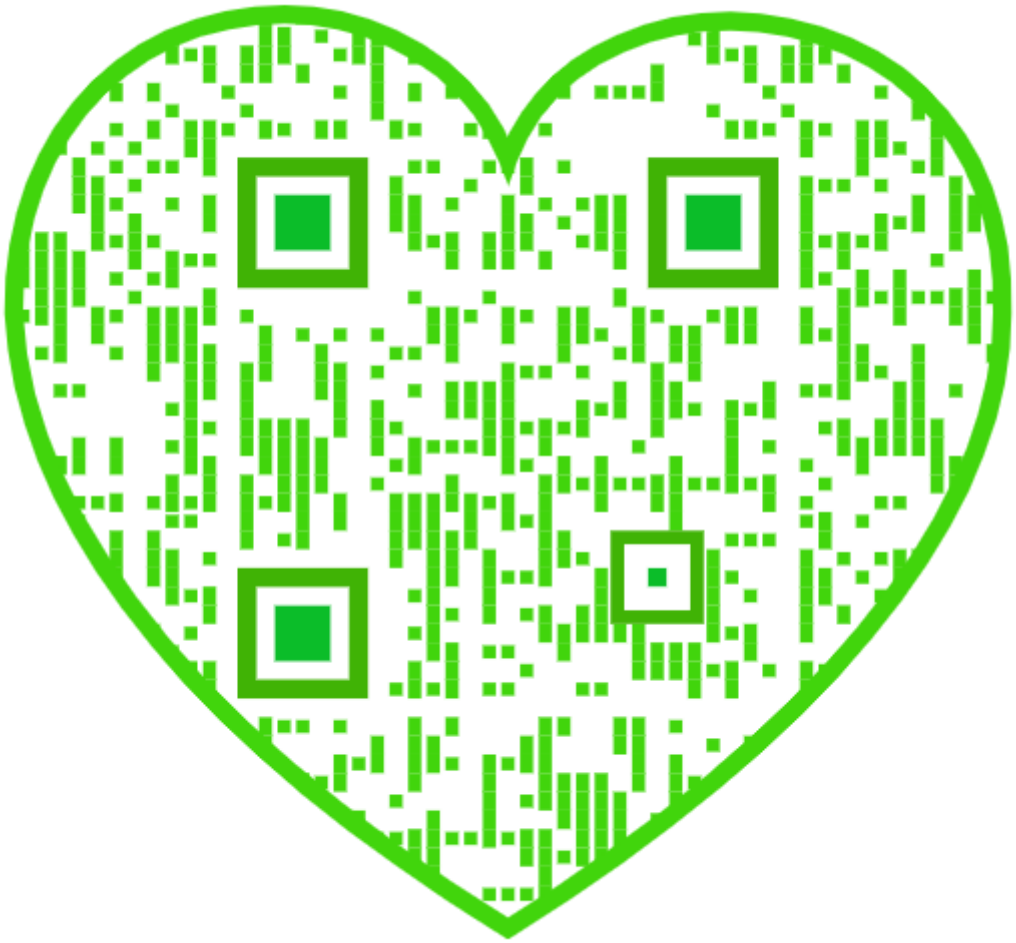

THE KELLOGG

FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM

FOR CUTTING LADIES' GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Mme. KELLOGG, Inventor and Patentee,

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

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SYSTEM PATENTED DECEMBER 21, 1880.

DOUBLE ADJUSTABLE TRACING WHEEL,
PATENTED JULY 18, 1882.

ADJUSTABLE SQUARE, BIAS RULE, and YARD STICK,
PATENTED DECEMBER 25, 1883.

Dealer in Dressmaker's and Tailor's Supplies and Paris Fashions.

LTF96-008047

Yours Truly
The Inventor

INTRODUCTORY.

THE cutting and making of garments for gentlemen, have, for many years, been regulated by exact systems and mathematical laws, while the same work for ladies has almost entirely been done by charts and patterns, based on the idea that the only substantial difference in the bodies of women was in the "size." The radical difference between the two systems will become apparent on a moment's consideration. While the former is scientific, and founded on the adjustment of varying dimensions and measurements in one harmonious whole, the latter is subject to being constantly thrown "out of balance" by the change of a single dimension relatively to any or all of the rest.

The inventor of the FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM, after years of practice in dress-cutting by all the old methods, was forced to the conclusion that the "tailor's square" was the true basis of accurate work in the cutting of garments for ladies as well as for gentlemen, and accordingly has perfected a system by combining its use with graded scales, by means of which a perfect fit is assured at the hands of any intelligent dress-maker, and in the most expeditious manner.

This system of cutting is as much superior to the "chart" method of dress-cutting as the work of the artistic tailor is to "ready-made" clothing. Indeed, the relation is very much the same, while the ratio of importance is vastly greater, inasmuch as the variation in the female form has a much wider range, and the demands of fashion and good taste require a better fit in the garments of ladies than in those of gentlemen.

A dress "well made" means something more than good sewing, fine stitching, or elaborate trimming. All these may exist, and a misfit will spoil the whole. In fact, no amount of good work will atone for this one defect. Hence no dress-maker, however perfect her taste and judgment in other respects, can give complete satisfaction unless her work is based on a correct system of cutting; for herein lies the secret of success.

In introducing the FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM to the public, the inventor claims that it meets every demand for simplicity, accuracy, economy of time and material, and ease of comprehension. It is adapted to all irregularities of form, and is unaffected by any change in fashion. It is therefore a means of saving time, labor, and money,—three points which entitle it to the careful consideration of all who would be successful in business. Those who have used this system are surprised to find in it such a combination of accuracy with simplicity, the idea being very prevalent that absolute accuracy requires a very complicated system of details, which is too true of many other systems of cutting; but in this case, accuracy is secured by conforming to scientific principles, and these, when rightly applied, are exceedingly simple.

The correctness of this proposition has been recognized by the United States Patent Commissioner, who has granted this system, and its application of principles, the full protection of the law by Letters Patent, which can be seen at my office, bearing the seal of the United States Patent Office.

In introducing this system, I ask no one to lay aside her former method unless satisfied that this is superior, and that the change will prove a substantial benefit. I will be pleased to answer all inquiries, and remove all objections that may arise in the minds of any candid investigators with reference to this system.

Treatise on Garment-Cutting.

FEW who call themselves *cutters* realize the true meaning of the word, especially with reference to the cutting and fitting of ladies' garments. The degree of tightness or looseness is no indication of the fit, as a lady may have a dress which is very snug, and another which is very loose, and yet both may be excellent fits. On the other hand, she may have a tight dress which is a *misfit* in every sense, while the same may be true of a loose dress.

The art of dress-cutting and fitting, therefore, does not consist merely in regulating the tightness or looseness of a garment, nor even the relative length of waist, shoulder, or sleeve; but in so cutting and combining the different parts that when made into a garment it shall conform to the shape of the person who is to wear it, whether loosely or otherwise, without wrinkles or the distortion of its various parts. That this requires talent of no mean order, any observing person must be ready to acknowledge, and any system of principles that will assist in perfecting such an art will be hailed with gladness by those who desire its development and cultivation.

MEASUREMENTS.

However perfect a system of cutting may be, its use can never produce uniformly successful results unless the cutter is uniform in taking measurements. Two cutters using the same system in the same establishment, will produce varying results if one takes loose measurements and the other draws the tape tightly. In this particular, more than any other branch of dress-making, the exercise of good judgment plays a leading part. The varying dimensions of the human form, the hardness or softness of the tissues, the character of the material to be used, and the purpose for which the garment is to be especially adapted, must all be carefully considered, and should enter into the calculations of the one who is to apply the tape line, before a figure is put down as the basis of the work. Unless this is done, success cannot be expected with any system of cutting, however excellent it may be.

In regard to the claims of many of the so-called tailor systems, we will simply remark that any method which does not employ the *tailor's square and scales* cannot properly be called a tailor system. A plan of cutting by diagrams and pasteboard patterns is not and cannot be a tailor system, at least until tailors adopt such a method and throw away the square, which they are too wise to undertake in the present advanced state of their art.

The KELLOGG FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM combines the use of the tailor's square with the graded scales, and the methods of drafting being the result of long study and experience, are fully protected by U. S. patents, and cannot be infringed upon without violation of law.

On the following pages we give some of the points of superiority which this system presents to the claim of dress-makers, and commend them to your careful attention.

Yours truly,

MME. KELLOGG.

Directions for Taking Measurement.

MEASUREMENTS here given are for a well-proportioned form, and used only as a guide for beginners.

Bust measurement, 36 inches.
Chest measurement, 13½ inches.
Length of waist in back, 16 inches.
Under arm, 8 inches.
Length of waist in front, 13¼ inches.
Width of back, 13 inches.
Length of shoulder, 5½ inches.
Around the waist, 23½ inches.
Skirt measure, 40 inches.

ARM MEASURE.

From neck to shoulder, 5½ inches.
From shoulder to elbow, 18½ inches.
From elbow to wrist, 25½ inches.
Around the arm between elbow and shoulder, 10½ inches.
Around the elbow when bent, 10 inches.
Around wrist, 8 inches.

1. To obtain the bust measurement, place the tape line around the person close under the shoulder blades, and over the largest part of the bust. Take a snug but not tight measurement. Great care should be used in taking this measurement. If taken too tight, the whole waist will be too tight, if taken too loose, the garment will be too loose.

2. In taking the chest measurement, have the lady stand perfectly natural, then measure straight across the chest from armpit to armpit.

3. To obtain length of front, place tape line at point of neck and down to bottom of waist.

4. To obtain length of waist in the back, place tape line at prominent neck bone and to bottom of waist. (This is a measure that plays a very important part.)

5. Take under arm measurement by placing tape directly under the arm, bringing it straight to bottom of waist. This is one of the most important measures to be taken. If taken too long, it will cause the dress to wrinkle under the arm, and bring top of darts too high.

6. To take measurement for width of back, apply the tape line in the same manner as for the chest.

7. To obtain length of shoulder, place tape line on neck about the same hight as prominent neck bone, carrying a little back from top of shoulder. The length of shoulder can make or mar the beauty of a dress.

8. Take the waist measurement *next to corset*, around the smallest part of the waist. Take this measurement rather tight.

9. To obtain size of hips, measure around the hips about 7 inches below waist measurement.

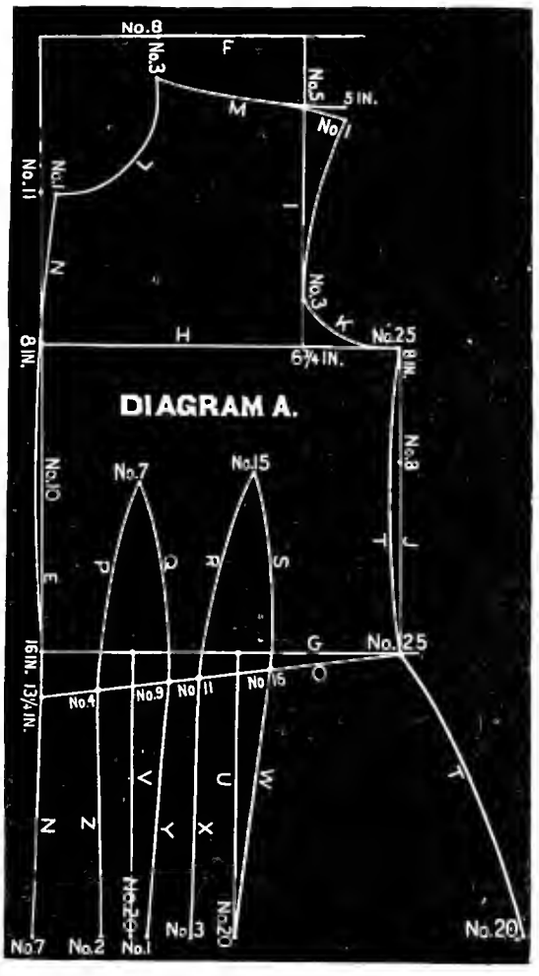
10. To obtain length of sleeve, place tape line same as in taking the shoulder measurement. Take length of shoulder, from length of shoulder to elbow, and from elbow to wrist. To take measurement around the arm, close the hand and bend the arm. Take measure around arm between elbow and shoulder. Take this measurement as tight or loose as you wish the sleeve. Apply tape at elbow and wrist in same manner. If you wish the sleeve loose at wrist, take the measure over the hand.

To take measurement for a Princess Polonaise, or a tight-fitting wrapper, take same measurements as for a basque, and the same rule will apply in taking measures for cloaks, except that the measures should be one or two sizes larger.

In taking measures for a tight-fitting walking jacket, take same as for basque, excepting in the waist measure, which should be taken over the dress. In drafting, use one scale larger. If bust measure is 34, use 35 inches.

To Take and Apply the Hip Measurement.

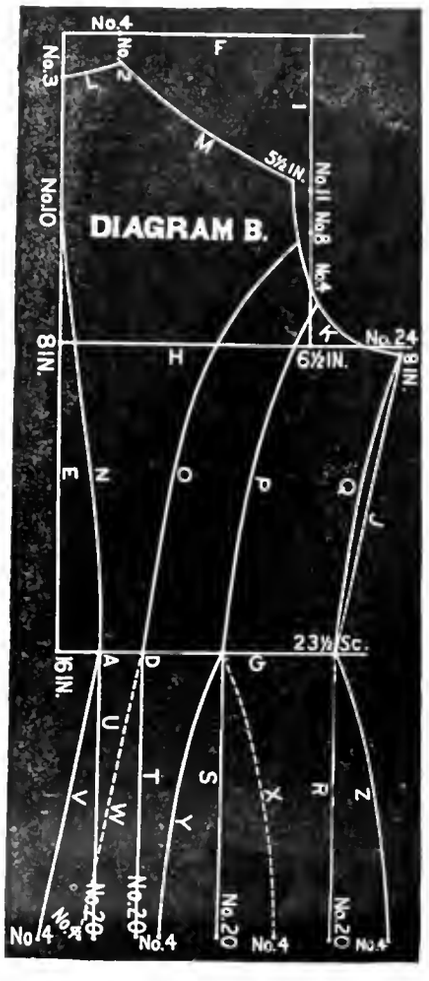
MEASURE around the hips 7 inches below waist. Measure each piece of the front and back draft, 7 inches below line G. If the pattern is not as large as the hip measure, add part of the surplus on line V, and the remaining part on lines T and W. The measure is necessary only in tight-fitting garments, where no plaits are used in the back.



To Draft the Front of a Tight-fitting Basque.

SEE DIAGRAM A.

IN drafting, we select scale by the bust measurement. (In this draft we use scale 36.) The top of scale is where bust measurement is printed. The side, numbering from 1 to 26, is used in laying out the waists and sleeves. The reverse side of scale, where a portion of the alphabet is printed, is used only in the back on line G, in obtaining space for center of back and waist measurement. In beginning to draft, have the corner of square to your left hand. To obtain lines E and F, place square one inch from front and top edges of paper, drawing line F, length of short arm of square, and line E, length of long arm of square, dotting on line E length of back of waist, 16 inches. To obtain line G, place corner of square at the 16-inch dot, keeping long arm of square on line E, and draw line G, dotting on line E length of under arm measurement, 8 inches. To obtain line H, place corner of square at the 8-inch dot on line E, keeping long arm of square on line E, and draw line H, dotting on line H half the width of chest measurement, 6¾ inches. To obtain line I, place corner of square at the 6¾-inch dot on line H, keeping short arm of square on line H, and draw line I. To obtain No. 11 for front of neck, place scale on line E with top of scale at line F, and dot at No. 11. Place top of scale at No. 11, and dot at No. 1. To obtain No. 8 for side of neck, place scale on line F with top of scale at line E, and dot at No. 8. Place top of scale at No. 8, and dot at No. 3. To obtain No. 5, place scale on line I with top of scale at line F, and dot at No. 5. To obtain No. 3, place scale on line I with top of scale at line H, and dot at No. 3. To obtain No. 25, place scale on line H with top of scale at line E, and dot at No. 25. Place scale on line G with top of scale at line E, and dot at No. 25. To obtain line J, place corner of square at No. 25 on line G, and at No. 25 on line H, and draw line J. To obtain the curve portion of line K, place inside curve of short arm of square at top of line J, with inside curve of long arm of square at No. 3 on line I, and draw curve part of line K. To obtain line L for neck, reverse square, placing inside of short arm of square at No. 11 on line E, with inside of long arm of square at No. 8, and draw line L from No. 1 to No. 3. To obtain line M for shoulder, place point D on dart rule at No. 3, with rule side of dart rule at No. 5 on line I, and draw length of shoulder required, 5 inches. (In this draft we are using 5½ inches. We usually make front of shoulder from ½ to ¼ inches shorter than the back.) Place top of scale at the 5-inch dot, and dot at No. 1. Place point R on dart rule midway on line M and No. 1, and draw sloping curve for shoulder. To finish line K, place B on dart rule at No. 3 on line I, with rounded or convex side at No. 1, and finish drawing line K. To obtain line N, place 19 on dart rule at the intersection of lines E and G, with rule side at No. 1, and draw line N. To obtain line O for bottom of darts, place tape line at No. 1 on line N, and measure down on line N, length of front, 13¼ inches. Place corner of square at the 13¼-inch dot and at hight of lines G and J, and draw line O. To obtain the length and top of darts, place scale on line E, with top of scale at line H, dotting on line E at No. 10. Place scale on line J, with top of scale at line H, dotting at No. 8 on line J. Place top of scale at No. 10 on line E, with end of scale at No. 8 on line J, dotting at Nos. 7 and 15. Place scale on line O, with top of scale at line E, dotting at Nos. 4, 9, 11, and 16. To obtain lines P, Q, R, and S, place point D on dart rule at No. 7, with rule side of dart rule at No. 4 on line O, and draw line P. Reverse dart rule, and place point R at No. 7 and at No. 9, and draw line Q. Draw lines R and S in the same manner. To obtain line T, place 3 inches on dart rule at No. 25 on line H, and at No. 25 on line G, and draw curved line T. To obtain lower part of darts, dot midway on line G from lines R and S, placing corner of square at this dot, keeping short arm of square on line G, and draw line U. Place scale on line U with top of scale at line G, and dot at No. 20. Place top of scale at No. 20 on line U, dotting at No. 3. Place corner of square at No. 16 on line O, and at No. 20 on line U, and draw line W. Place corner of square at No. 11 on line O, and at No. 3, and draw line X. Dot midway on line G from lines P and Q, placing corner of square at this dot, with short arm of square on line G, drawing line V. Place scale on line V, with top of scale at line G, dotting at No. 20. Place top of scale at No. 20, and dot at No. 1. Place top of scale at No. 20, and dot at Nos. 2 and 7. Place corner of square at No. 9 on line O and at No. 1, and draw line Y. Place corner of square at No. 4 on line O, and at No. 2, and draw line Z. Place corner of square at the 13¼-inch dot and at No. 7, and draw line N. To obtain hip curve, place top of scale at No. 20 on line U, keeping scale parallel with line G, and dot at No. 20. Place point R on dart rule at No. 25 on line G, with concave side of rule at No. 20, and draw line T.



To Draft the Back of a Tight-fitting Basque.

SEE DIAGRAM B.

PLACE square one inch from top and front edge of paper, drawing line F length of short arm of square, and line E length of long arm of square, dotting on line E length of back measurement, 16 inches. Place corner of square at the 16-inch dot, with long arm of square on line E, and draw line G, dotting on line E, length of under arm measurement, 8 inches. Place corner of square at the 8-inch dot, with long arm of square on line E, and draw line H, dotting on line H half the width of back measurement, 6½ inches. Place corner of square at the 6½-inch dot, keeping short arm of square on line H, and draw line I. Place scale on line E, with top of scale at line F, and dot at No. 3. Place scale on line F with top of scale at line E, and dot at No. 4. Place top of scale at No. 4, and dot at No. 2. Place scale on line E, with top of scale at line H, and dot at No. 10. Place scale on line I, with top of scale at line H, dotting at Nos. 4, 8, and 11. Place scale on line H, with top of scale at line E, and dot at No. 24. Reverse scale, placing scale on line G, with top of scale at line E, dotting at A, D, and at the waist measurement, 23½ inches. To obtain line J, place corner of square at the 23½ scale, dot on line G, and at No. 24 on line H, and draw line J, length of under arm measurement, 8 inches. Place the inside curve on short arm of square at top of line J, with inside curve of long arm of square at No. 4 on line I, and draw curved part of line K. Place point D on dart rule at No. 3 on line E, with rule side at No. 2, and draw line L. Place point D on dart rule at No. 2, with rule side at No. 11 on line I, and draw line M, 5½ inches. Place B on dart rule at No. 4 on line I, with rounded or convex part at 5½ inches, and finish line K. Place B on dart rule at letter A on line G, with rounding part to No. 10 on line E, and draw line N. Place A on dart rule at No. 8, with rounded part at letter D on line G, and draw line O. To obtain line P, dot midway on line G from lines O and J. Dot midway on line K from lines O and J. Place point D on dart rule at this dot on line K, with rule side at this dot on line G, and draw line P. Line P may be drawn to or from line O, to change width of back. (See Diagram B.) Place 3 inches on dart rule at top of line J, with rule side at the intersection of lines J and G, and draw line Q. Place corner of square at the intersection of lines J and G, with short arm of square on line G, and draw line R. Place scale on line R, with top of scale at line G, and dot at No. 20. Place top of scale at No. 20, and dot at No. 4. Place point R on dart rule at intersection of lines J and G, with concave side to No. 4, and draw line Z. Place corner of square at intersection of lines G and P, with short arm of square on line G, and draw line S. Place scale on line S with top of scale to line G, and dot at No. 20. Place top of scale at No. 20, and dot at No. 4. Place point D on dart at intersection of lines P and G, with rule side at No. 4, and draw line Y. Place top of scale at No. 20 on line S, and dot at No. 4. Place point R on dart rule at intersection of lines P and G, and at No. 4, and draw line X. Place corner of square at intersection of lines O and G, and draw line T. Place scale on line T, with top of scale at line G, and dot at No. 20. Place top of scale at No. 20 on line T, and dot at No. 4. Place corner of square at intersection of lines O and G and at No. 4, and draw line W. Place corner of square at intersection of lines N and G, with short arm of square on line G, and draw line U. Place scale on line U, with top of scale at line G, and dot at No. 20. Place top of scale at No. 20 on line U, and dot at No. 4. Place corner of square at intersection of lines N and G and at No. 4, and draw line V.

Beware of Imitations.

THE success which has everywhere attended the introduction of the KELLOGG FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM, has induced unprincipled imitators to offer to the public a variety of schemes for cutting ladies' garments, purporting to be tailor systems, and claiming to be sufficient to meet all the demands for first-class work. I deem it a duty not only to protect myself but the public from imposition by stating that any system of cutting by diagrams, either of cardboard, tin, or other metal, without the use of the tailor's square, is not a tailor system, and those who call it such are either ignorant or unprincipled.

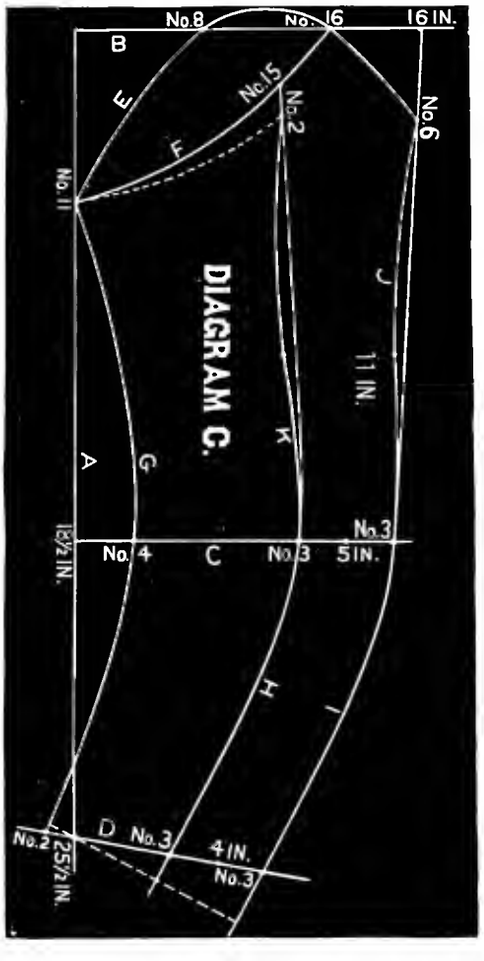
While we concede the right of everybody to use even a poor system of dress-cutting, if they choose, we do not wish them to be imposed upon by imitations; but would caution every lady to insist that any system offered her should do the work expeditiously, and without the necessity of refitting or re-basting, which the KELLOGG FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM is warranted to do, as attested by thousands of practical dress-makers who are using it with immense success, having discarded all other methods in its favor.

We would also call attention to the importance of *personal instruction* in learning to use any system of cutting. The necessity of this is so apparent as to require no argument. All agents sent out by us are instructed to give close attention to this particular, and our patrons are hereby advised to insist upon receiving *full* and *explicit directions*, accompanied with actual working experiments on the different varieties of work.

Scale-holder.

EVERY person using the FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM should have a scale-holder for keeping the scales in place, when you can instantly select the scale you wish to cut by. This is a means of keeping the scales clean and smooth, and may be made by sewing two pieces of dress lining or muslin together, leaving a separate space for each scale. The scales should first be cut separate by cutting crosswise on the long black lines, the ends cut square. The size of scale-holder should be 15 inches wide at one end, and 6 inches at the other.

Persons not caring to make one, can be supplied by us, at 50 cents each.



To Draft a Tight-fitting Sleeve by Actual Measurement.

SEE DIAGRAM C.

DRAW line A length of long arm of square, and line B length of short arm of square. Place scale on line B, with top of scale at line A, dotting at Nos. 8 and 16. To obtain length of sleeve, place 5½ inches on tape line (this being the length of shoulder used in this draft) on line B, midway from Nos. 8 and 16, bringing tape line at line A, dotting at length of elbow measurement 18½ inches, and at length of wrist 25½ inches. Place corner of square at the 18½-inch dot, keeping long arm of square on line A, and draw line C. Place square at the 25½-inch dot, and draw line D. Place scale on line A, with top of scale at line B, and dot at No. 11. Place scale on line C, with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 4. Place scale on line D, with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 2. Place point E on dart rule at No. 11, with rounded or convex side at No. 8, and draw part of line E from No. 11 to No. 8. Reverse dart rule, placing letter A at No. 11, with convex side at No. 16, and draw line F. Place D on dart rule at No. 4 on line C, with rule side at No. 11, drawing upper part of line G. Reverse dart rule, placing R at No. 4, with concave side at No. 2, finishing line G. Place scale on line F, with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 15 on line F. To obtain the size around the top of the sleeve, measure the arm scye of waist pattern, adding to the measurement two inches to give fulness for sleeve (in this draft we use 16 inches for sleeve). Measure with tape line from No. 15 on line F to No. 11, and from No. 11 to No. 8 on line E, and from No. 8 the length of line B, dotting on line B at top of sleeve measurement, 16 inches. Measure with tape line on line C from line G, dotting on line C one half of elbow measurement, 5 inches. Measure on line D from line G, dotting on line D one half of wrist measurement, 4 inches. Place scale on line C, with top of scale at the 5-inch dot, dotting at No. 3. Place top of scale at the 5-inch dot on line C, dotting at No 3. Place scale on line D, with top of scale at the 4-inch dot, dotting at No. 3 on scale side of the 4-inch dot. Place F on dart rule at No. 3 on line C, with convex side at No. 3 on line D, drawing lower part of line H. To give more fulness over the muscle of the arm, drop F on dart rule 1½ inches below line C. (See Diagram C.) Draw lower part of line I in the same manner. Place B on dart rule at No. 3, with convex side at No. 15, drawing upper part of line H. (In drawing upper part of lines H and I, B on dart rule may be moved above or below line C, to form a true curve.) Place B on dart rule at No. 3, with convex side at the 16-inch dot, and finish upper part of line I. Place scale on line H, with top of scale at line F, dotting at No. 2. Place scale on line I, with top of scale at line B, dotting at No. 6. Place point C on dart rule at No. 6 on line I, with convex side at No. 16 on line B, drawing part of line E. Finish line E with curve on square from Nos. 8 and 16. Place A on dart rule at No. 11, with convex side at No. 2, drawing running line. Measure with tape line from line G to line H, midway from lines C and F, placing the amount, 4¼ inches, at line G, measuring across to line I, dotting at arm measurement, eleven inches. Dot midway from the 11-inch dot to line I, placing the amount on the inside of line H. Place B on dart rule at No. 3 and at this dot, and draw part of line K. Place 3 inches on dart rule at No. 2, and at upper part of line K, and finish drawing line K. Draw line J in the same manner.

PRICE LIST.

One System Complete	$ 5 00
One System Complete, with instructions	10 00
One Double Adjustable Tracing Wheel	75
One Measure Book	50
One Best Sateen Tape Line	50
Folding Square and Bias Rule, combined	2 00
Scale-holder	50

PARTS OF SYSTEM, WHEN PURCHASED SEPARATELY.

One Square	$2 00
One Set of Scales	1 00
Dart and Sleeve Rule	1 00
Instruction Book	1 00

Any part of the System can be purchased separately. System complete consists of a Tailor's Wooden Square or Adjustable Square and Bias Rule, Ladies' Graded Bust Scales, Children's Graded Bust Scales, Tailor's Wooden Dart and Sleeve Rule, Tailor's Sateen Tape Line, and Illustrated Instruction Book.

Systems can be sent to any part of the United States or Canada by express, upon receipt of price. Double Adjustable Tracing Wheels can be sent by mail.

TRIMMED SUITS.

Trimmed Polonaise	$1 50 to	$2 50
" Basques	1 00	2 00
" Overskirts	1 00	2 50
" Sacques	1 00	2 00
" Wrappers	2 00	5 00
Elegant trimmed suits for display for children, misses, and ladies	5 00	12 00

DRESS-MAKER'S SHEARS.

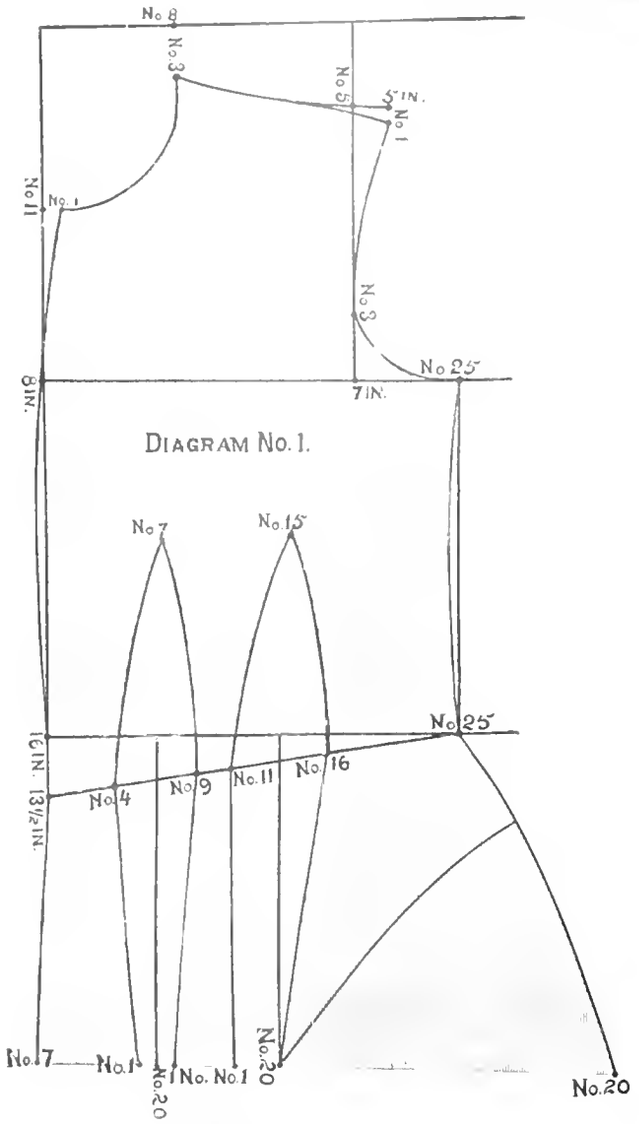
Imported expressly for our trade, and warranted superior to any others manufactured.

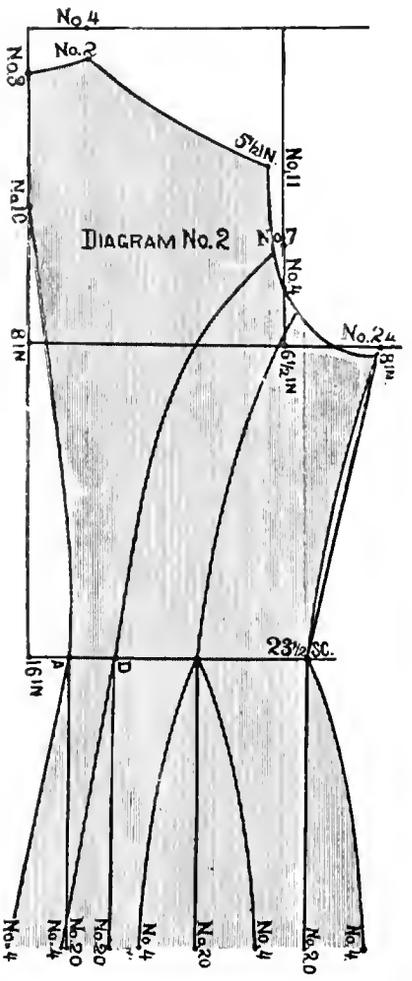
6-inch shears	$1 00	9-inch shears	$2 00
8-inch shears	1 40	10-inch shears	2 25

Remittances should be made by draft, post-office money-order, postal note, registered letter, or express. Goods will be sent C. O. D. by express, when desired. In ordering, be sure to give the name of the State in which you reside, name of town or post-office, and your own name, Miss or Mrs., in full, and plainly written.

Address,

MME. KELLOGG,
Battle Creek, Mich.





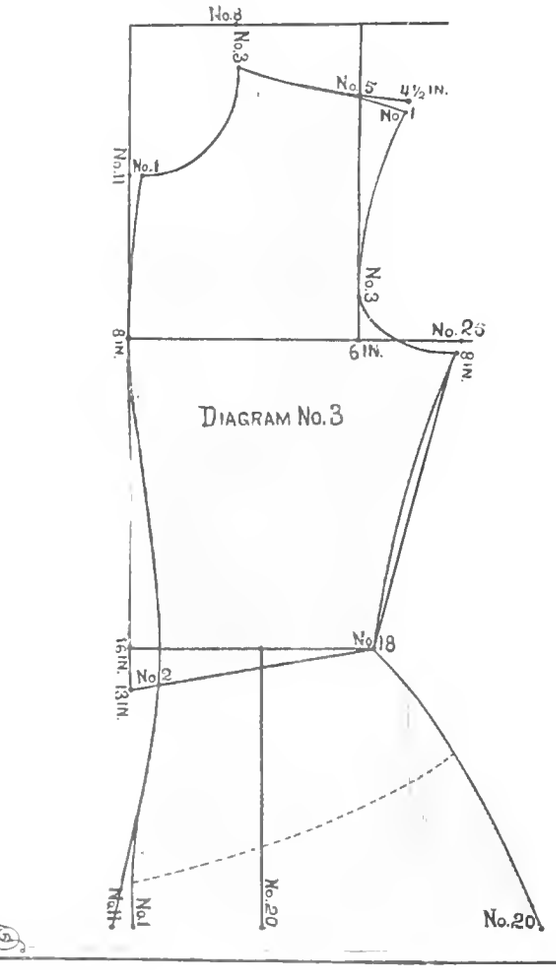


DIAGRAM No. 1.

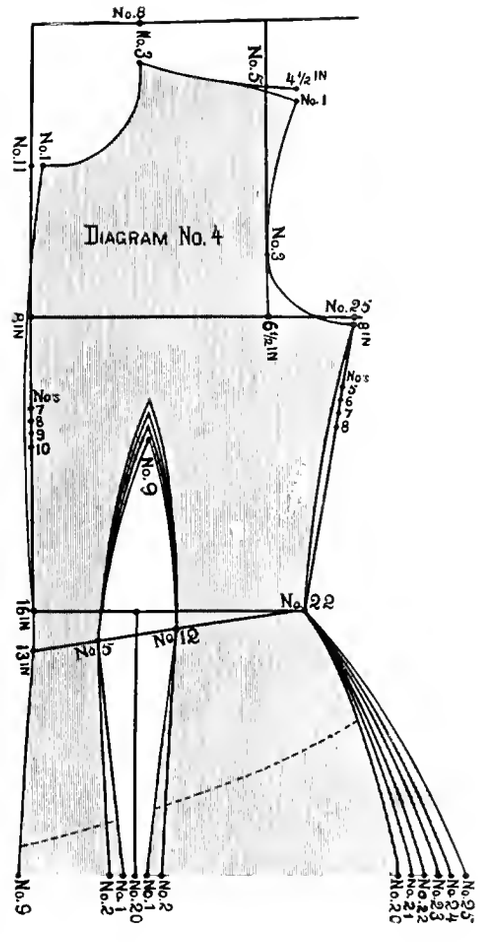
In making all drafts in this book, you are referred to diagrams A, B, and C for all lettered lines, if bothered in drafting. Diagram 1 is drafted the same as diagram A, except at No. 20 on line V. No. 1 is used to give more spring below waist line.

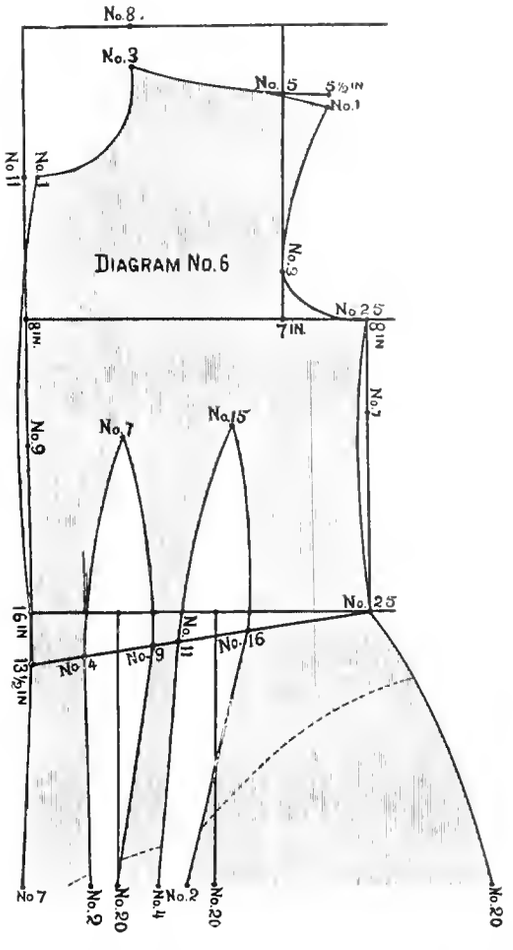
DIAGRAM No. 2.

Draft the same as diagram B, except on line 1. No. 7 is used for line O. Higher or lower numbers on the scale may be used on line I to bring line O to or from line M, by carrying line O near line M, giving the appearance of a longer waist.

DIAGRAM No. 3.

To draft a Jersey waist without darts, intended for a slim person only. It is drafted the same as diagram A, except on line O. Dot at Nos. 2 and 18. Place B on dart rule at No. 2, with convex side at line H, drawing lower part of line N. Dot midway from lines N and J on line G, drawing straight line from this dot, dotting No. 20 on this line. Dot No. 20 for hip curve, and No. 11 for line N. Place F on dart rule at No. 2 on line O, with convex side at No. 11. Finish drawing line N, dot at No. 1 from No. 11, and draw curved line with point D on dart rule.





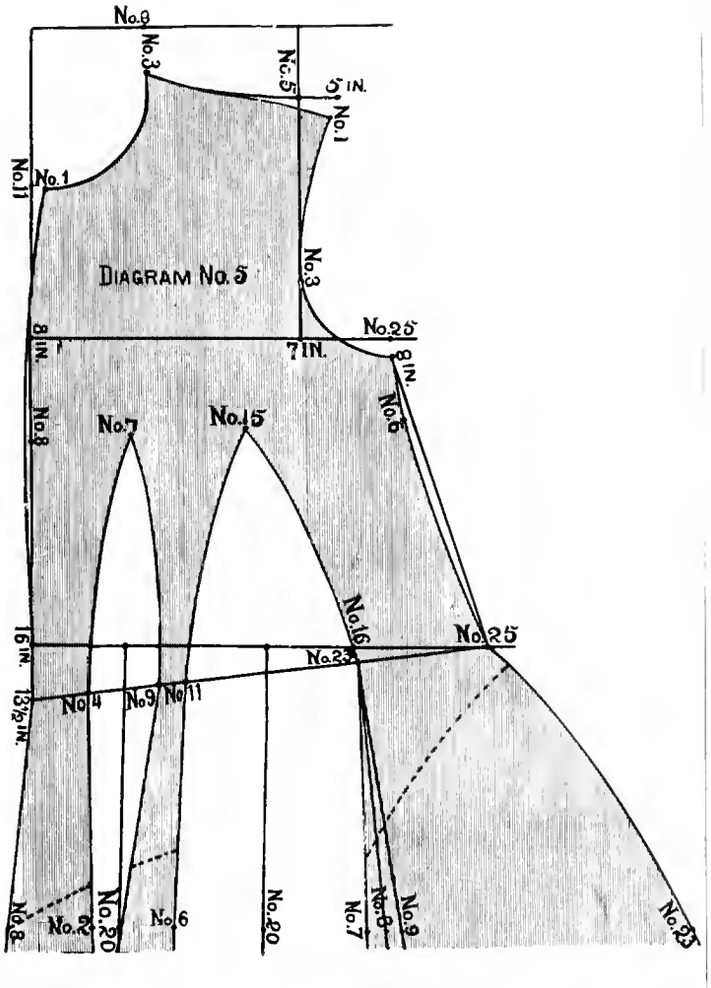


DIAGRAM No. 4.

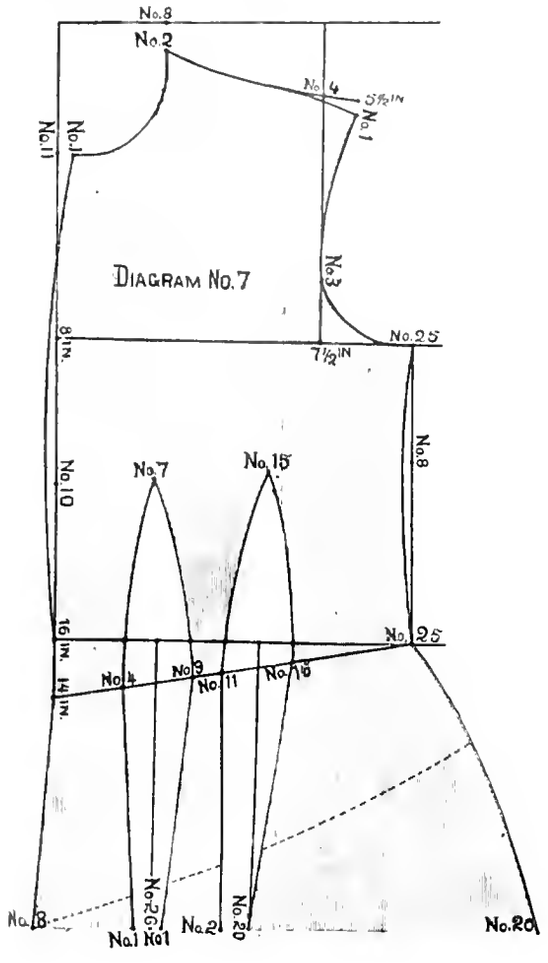
To draft a tight-fitting waist with one dart. Draft the same as diagram A, except on line G. Dot at No. 22, and on line O at Nos. 5 and 12. Dot at No. 9 for top of darts. Higher or lower darts may be had by dotting at higher or lower numbers. At No. 20 on line V dot at No. 1 for a stout person, and at No. 2 for a slim person, the same for the hip, giving as much spring as the person requires by dotting at higher or lower numbers.

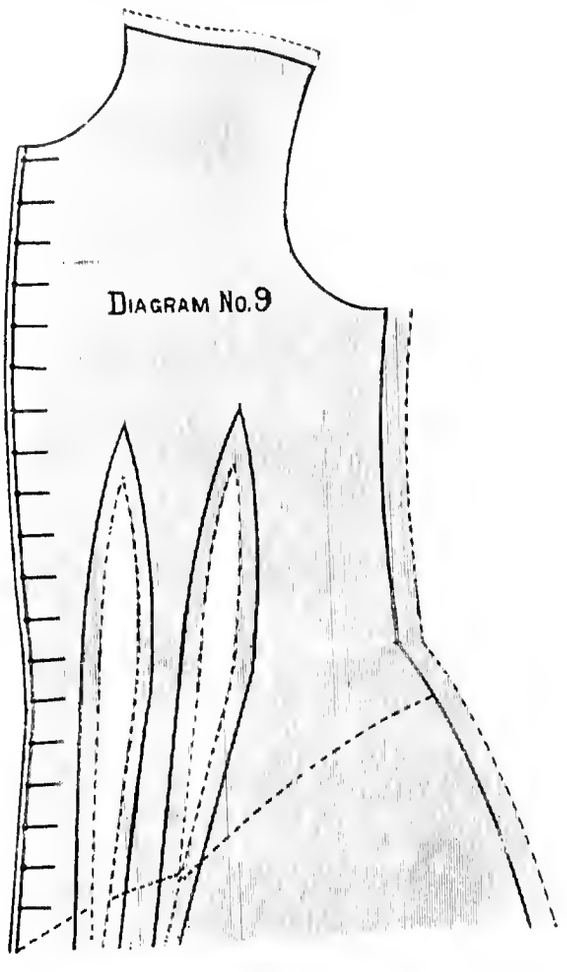
DIAGRAM No. 5.

To draft the Worth dart. Draft the same as diagram A, except on line G. Dot at No. 23, then place No. 16 on scale at No. 23, and dot at No. 25, and on line O dot at Nos. 4, 9, 11, and 23. Place corner of square at No. 25 on line G, at No. 25 on line H, and draw line J, length of under arm measurement 8 inches. Draw darts in same manner as diagram A. Draw line U, and from No. 20 on line U dot at No. 7 (for a slim person dot at No. 8 or 9 to take out surplus fulness), and at No. 6 for lines W and X. For hip curve dot from No. 7 at No. 23; if more spring is required for hip, dot at Nos. 24 or 25. This dart should never be used for a stout, short-waisted person. Diagram 8 should be used for such a form.

DIAGRAM No. 6.

For carrying the lower part of darts nearer the front, place scale at No. 20 on line U, dotting at Nos. 2 and 4 for lines W and X; and from No. 20 on line V dot at No. 2 for line Z.





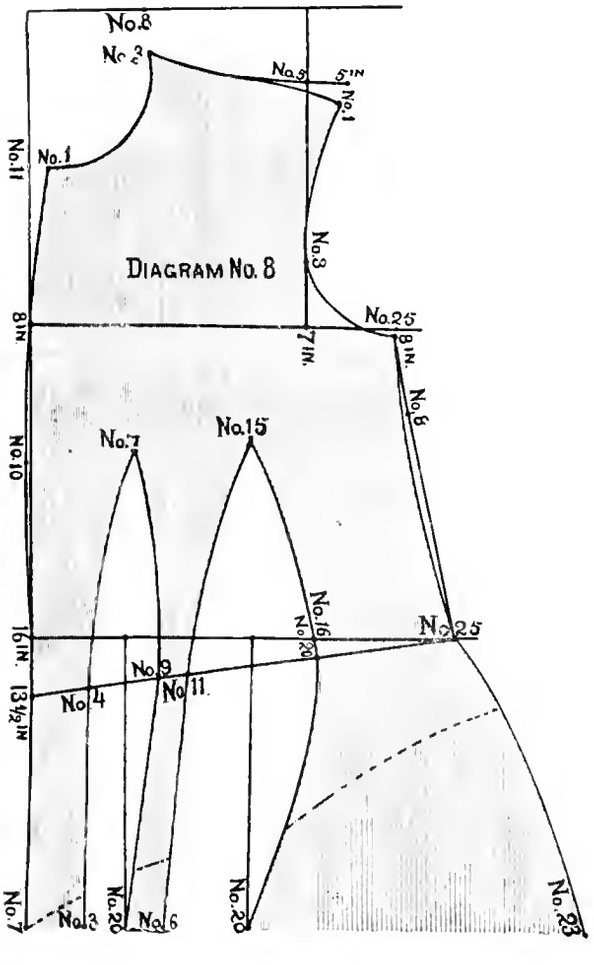


DIAGRAM No. 7.

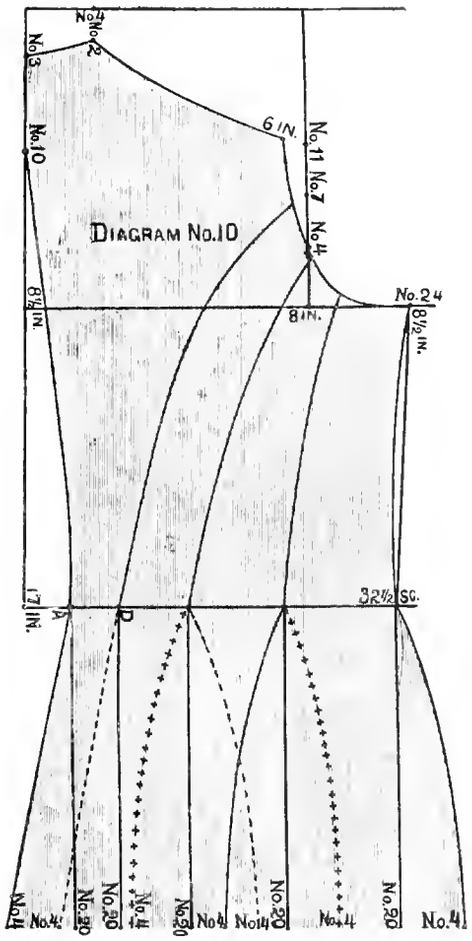
For a fleshy person, draft same as Diagram A, except for line H. Dot at Nos. 2 and 4, and from No. 20 on line U dot at No. 2. For lines Y and Z dot at No. 1, and for line N at No. 8 or 9.

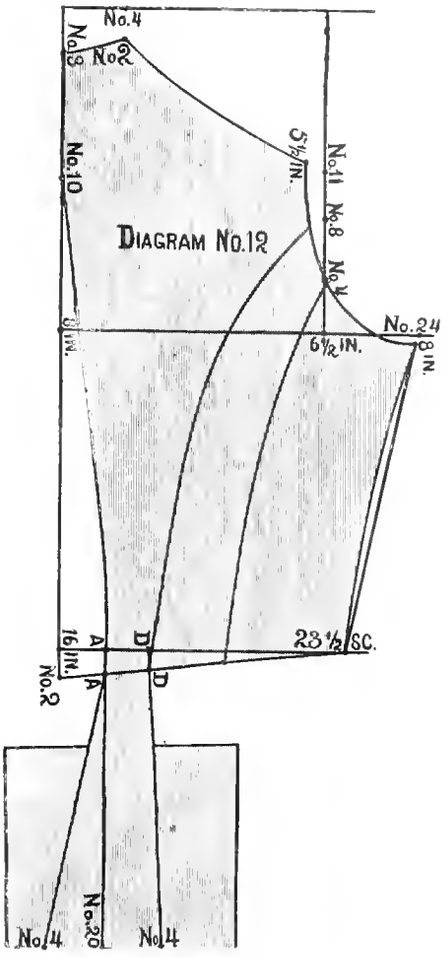
DIAGRAM No. 8.

To draft the French dart, draft the same as Diagram A, except on line G. Dot at No. 20, then place No. 16 on scale at No. 20 on line G, dotting at No. 25. On line O dot at Nos. 4, 9, 11, and 20. From No. 20 on line U dot at No. 6, and on line V from No. 20 dot at No. 3, and at No. 23 for hip curve.

DIAGRAM No. 9.

This is drafted the same as Diagram A, except for W, X, Y, Z, and N. Place scale at No. 20 on line U, dotting at Nos. 3, 5, 7, 10, and 14. This diagram is to show where seams are allowed in using the double adjustable tracing wheel. It also shows the ¼ inch from line N, for button holes. It also gives the narrow front. To obtain this, dot on line O at 3, 8, 10, 15, and 25.





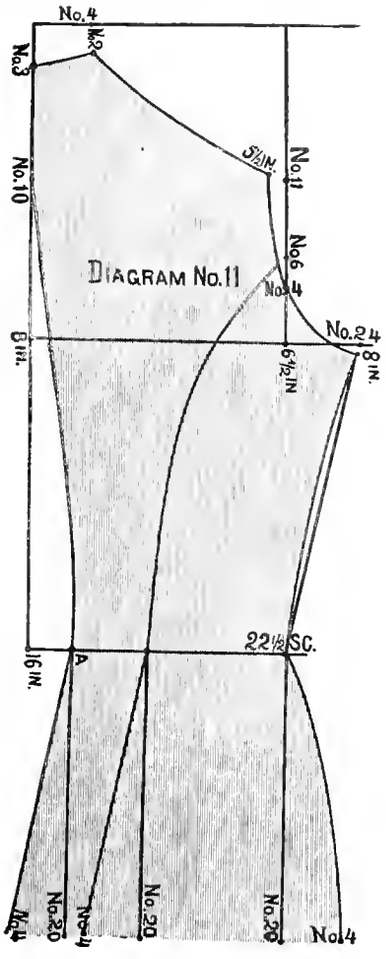


DIAGRAM No. 10.

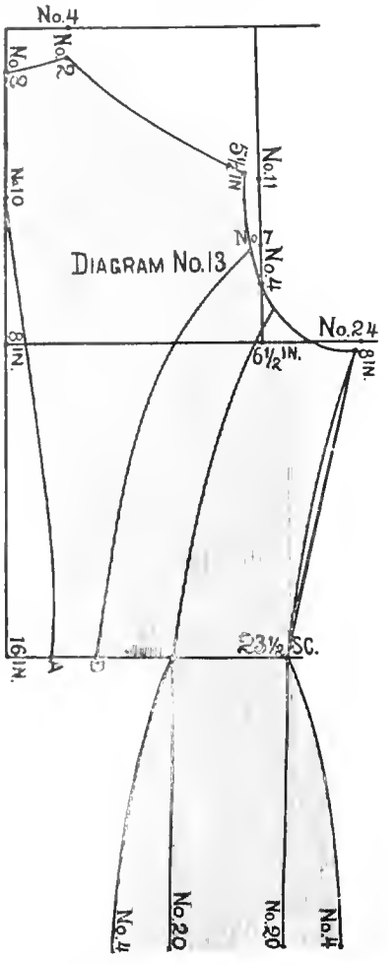
This is for a very large person. Draft the same as Diagram B, except that the space between lines O and Q should be divided into three parts, drawing both lines same as line P, with point D on dart rule.

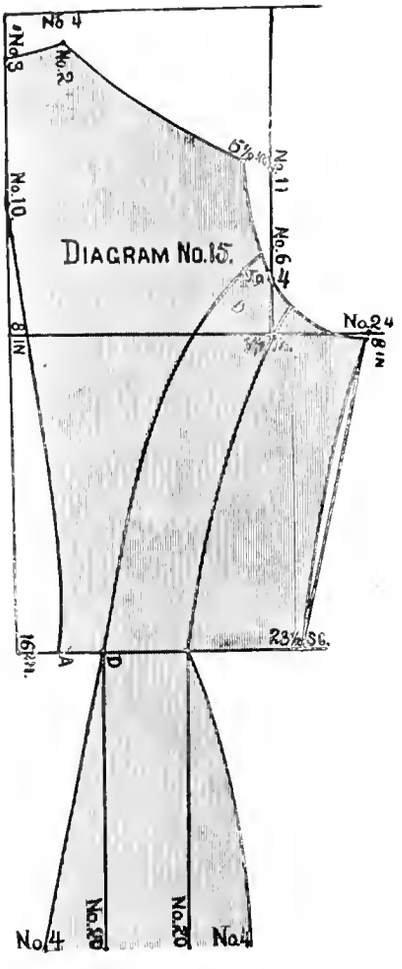
DIAGRAM No. 11.

This is for the French back. Should be used only for slim persons. Draft same as Diagram B, except that the space from lines N and Q is divided into two parts. Line O may be drawn to or from Line N.

DIAGRAM No. 12.

This is for a person who is very long waisted, and wears the drapery very low in the back. Is drafted same as Diagram B, except on line E from line G. Dot at No. 2, and draw sloping line. Dot at A and D on this line, and draw lines N, O, and P. From this line draw lines T and V to No. 4. This draft also shows how to allow for plaits in back.





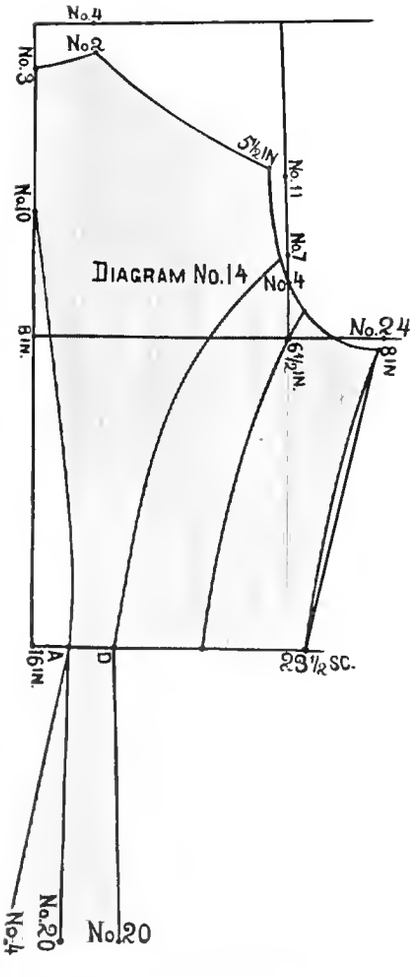


DIAGRAM No. 13.

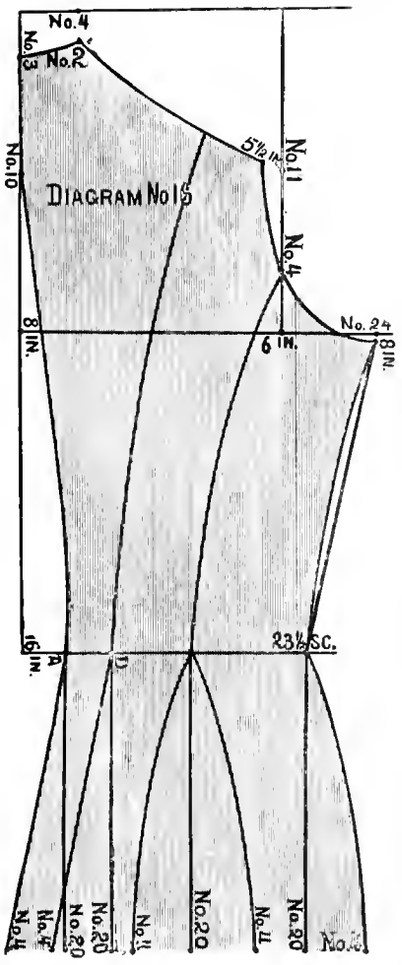
THIS diagram shows the under arm-piece finished below waist line same as Diagram B, by placing corner of square at intersection of lines Q and G, with short arm of square on line G, and draw line R. Dot on line R at No. 20, and from No. 20 at No. 4. Place point R on dart rule at intersection of lines Q and G, with concave side at No. 4, and draw line Z. To draw line V, place corner of square at intersection of lines G and P, and draw line S. Dot at No. 20 on line S, and from No. 20 at No. 4. Place point D on dart rule at intersection of lines G and P, with convex side at No. 4, and draw line V

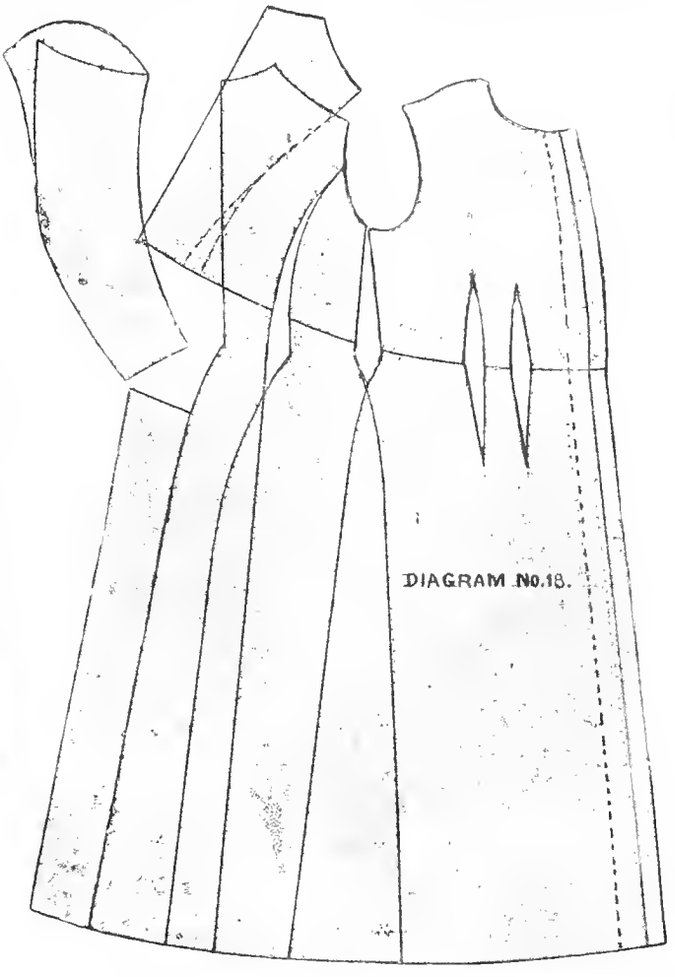
DIAGRAM No. 14.

THIS diagram is to show lower part of back below waist line. Place corner of square at intersection of lines O and G, and draw line T. Place corner of square at intersection of lines N and G, and draw line U. Dot on line U at No. 20, and from No. 20 at No. 4, and draw line V. Line V is drawn with square.

DIAGRAM No. 15.

THIS is to show the side body extended below waist line. Place corner of square at intersection of lines G and P, and draw line S. Dot at No. 20 on line S, and from No. 20 at No. 4. Place point R on dart rule at intersection of lines P and G, with concave side at No. 4, and draw line X. Place corner of square at intersection of lines G and O, and draw line T. Dot at No. 20 on line T, and from 20 at No. 4, and draw line W with square.





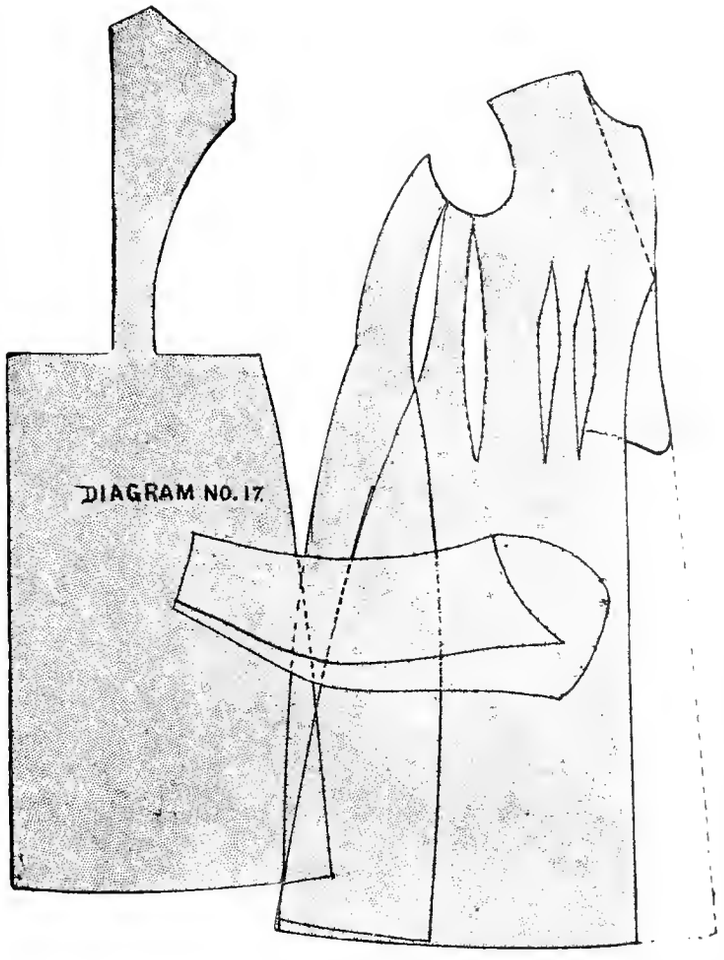


DIAGRAM No. 16.

SHOWING how to draft the Worth back. Draft same as diagram B, except lines O and P. To obtain line O, place three inches on dart rule midway on line M, with convex side at letter D, and draw line O. Line O may be drawn to or from line N, to make a narrow or wide back. Line P is drawn by placing D on dart rule at No. 4, with convex side at dot on line G.

DIAGRAM No. 17.

REPRESENTS an English Newmarket, with a vest-front and skirt. In cutting outside wraps, select one scale larger in making the draft than you use in drafting a basque. Measurements are taken the same as for a basque, except the waist measurement, which must be taken outside the dress. This diagram is drafted the same as diagrams A and B. Join the under arm-piece to the front about five inches below waist line. See engraving 17, as made up.

DIAGRAM No. 18.

SHOWING an ulster with cape. Draft the same as diagram 17, using a French back. For cape draft, see diagram 32, and engraving 18, as made up.

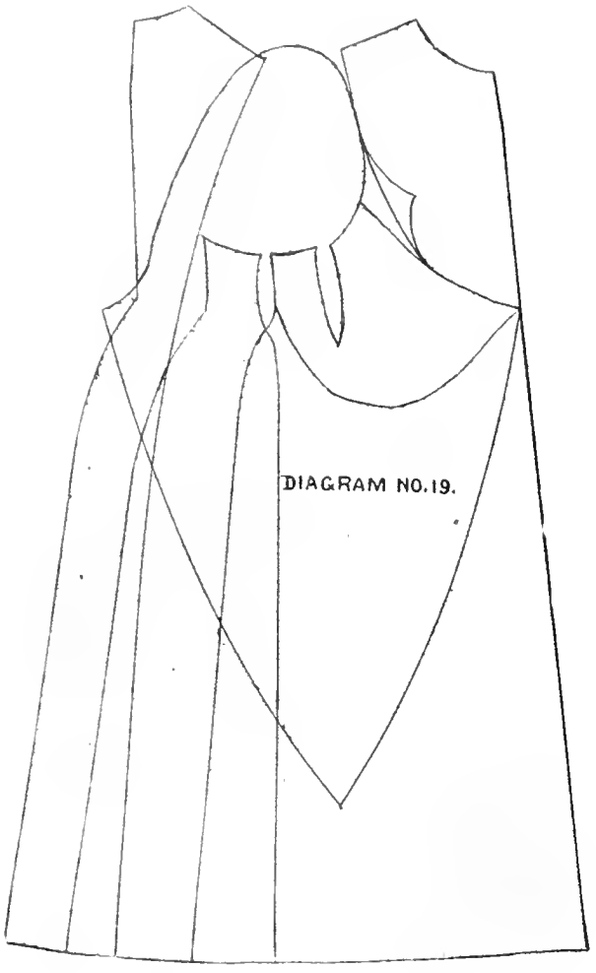


Diagram No. 19.

Showing a long wrap with dolman sleeve. Any style of dolman sleeve may be used. It is very difficult to give diagrams for dolman sleeves, as they change in style so often. See engraving 19.

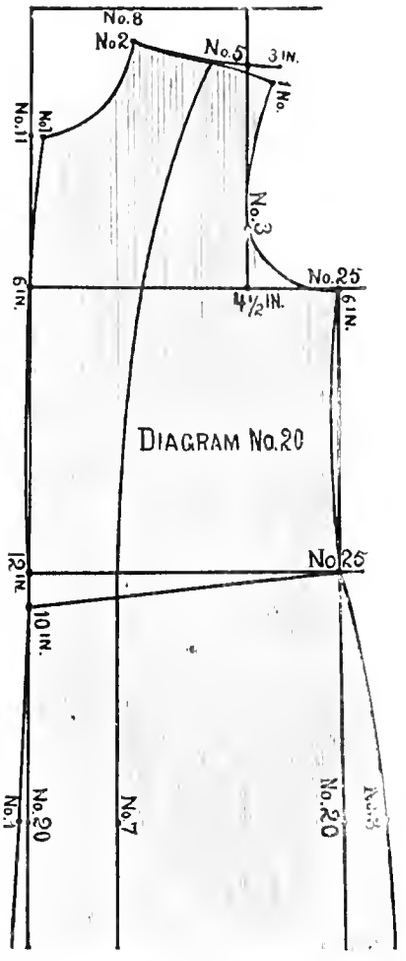


Diagram No. 20.

In drafting for children, use bust scales numbering from 20 to 30. To draft a princess dress without a dart for a child, draft the same as diagram A. To obtain the curved front, use dart rule, same curve as is used on the Worth back.

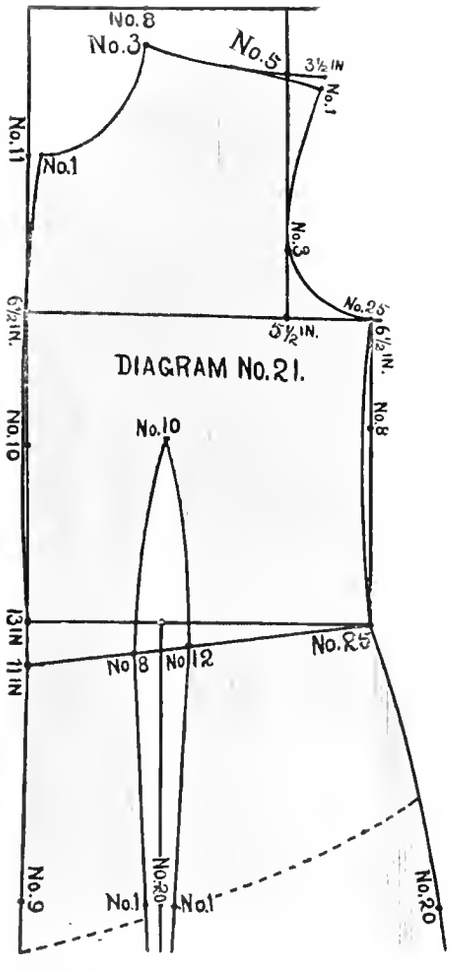


Diagram No. 21.

To draft a basque with one dart for a child, use 8 and 12 for darts.

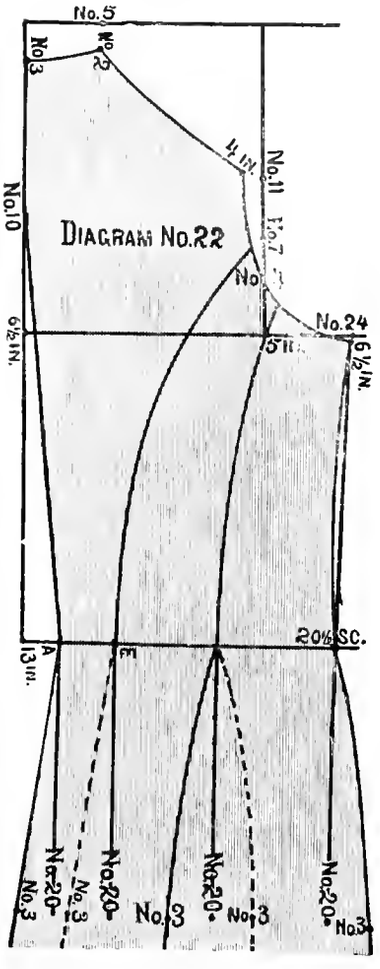


Diagram No. 22.

A tight-fitting back for a child is drafted same as diagram B.

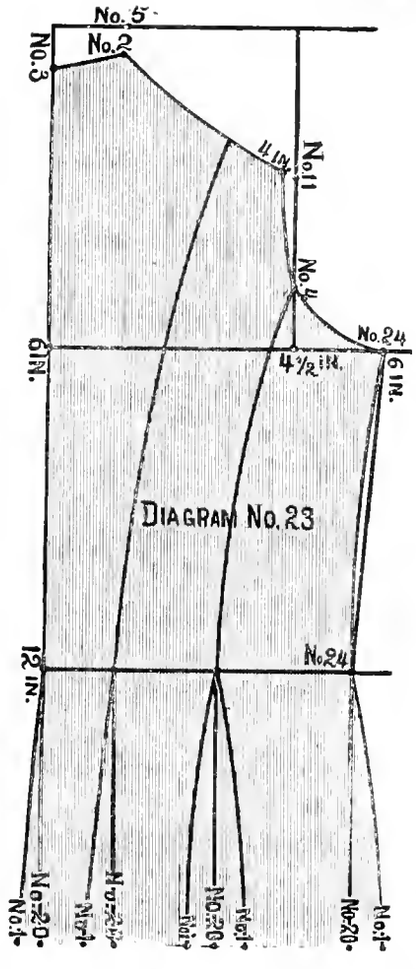
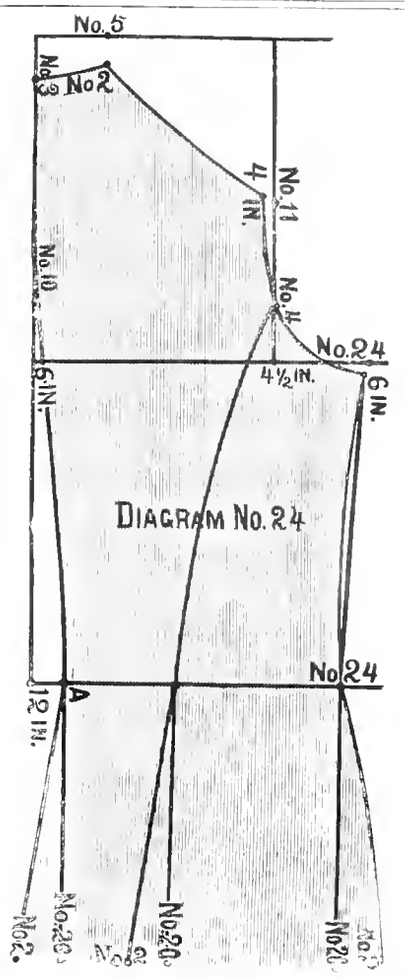


Diagram No. 23.

A loose back for a child, using on line G No. 24, same as on line H.

Diagram No. 24.

A loose French back for a child, using on line G No. 24, same as on line H. See Diagram B for lines.



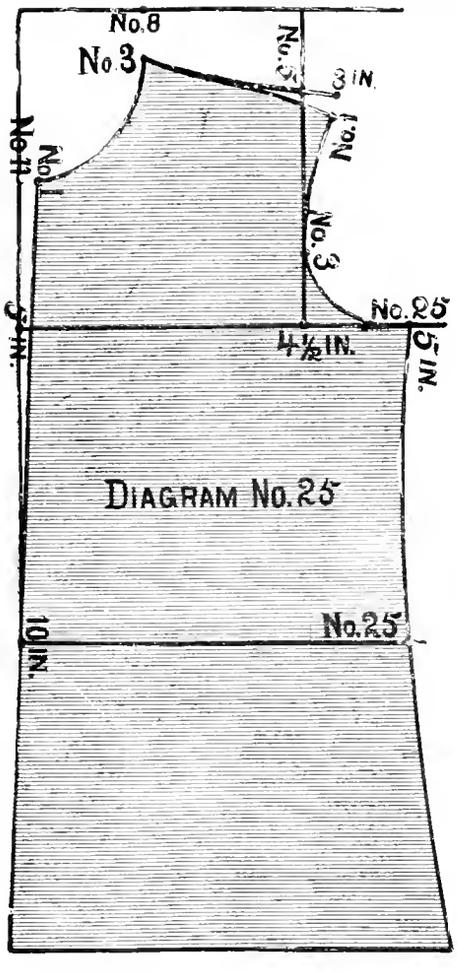
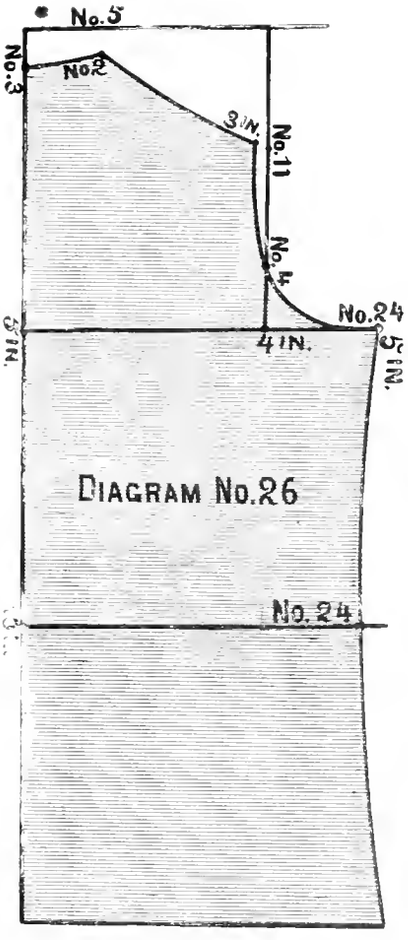


Diagram No. 25.

Sack front for a child. Drafted same as Diagram A, without darts.

Diagram No. 26.

Sack back for a child. Drafted same as Diagram B, except on line G, which should be dotted at No. 24.



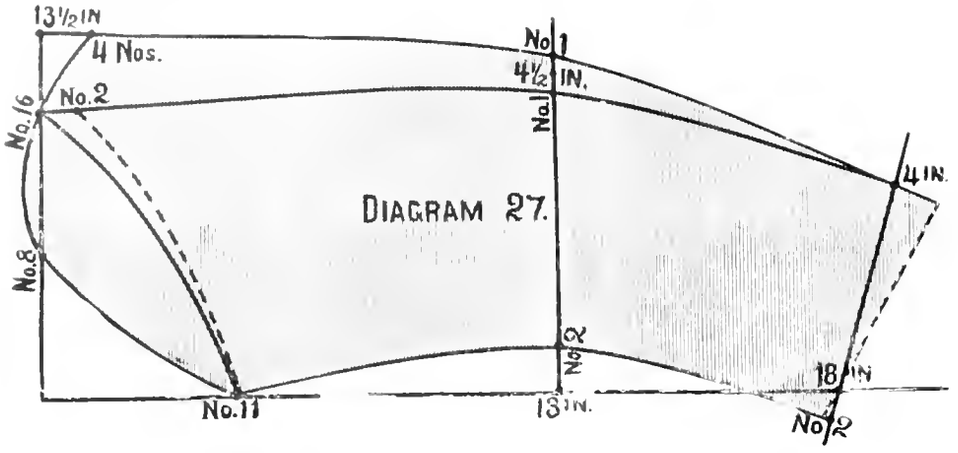


Diagram No. 27.

A CLOAK sleeve for a child. Draft same as Diagram C, except on line D. Draw lines H and I to the wrist measurement.

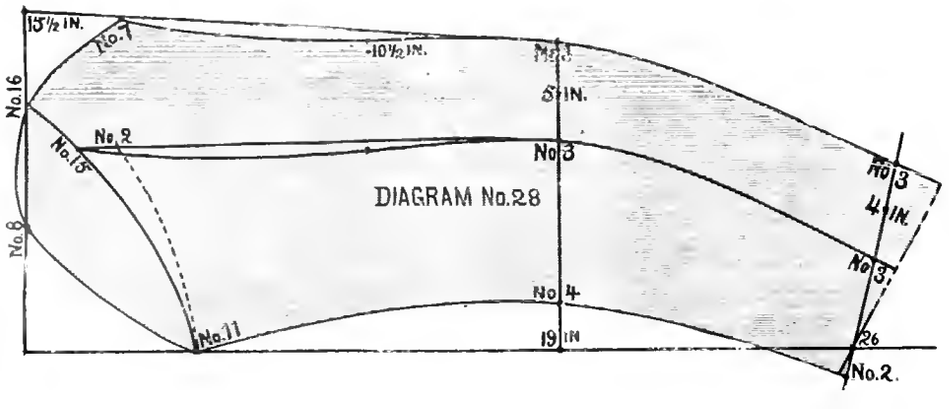


Diagram No. 28.

DRAFT the same as Diagram C, except on line I. Dot at No. 7 instead of No. 6. This is to take all fulness or wrinkles out of the back of the sleeve.

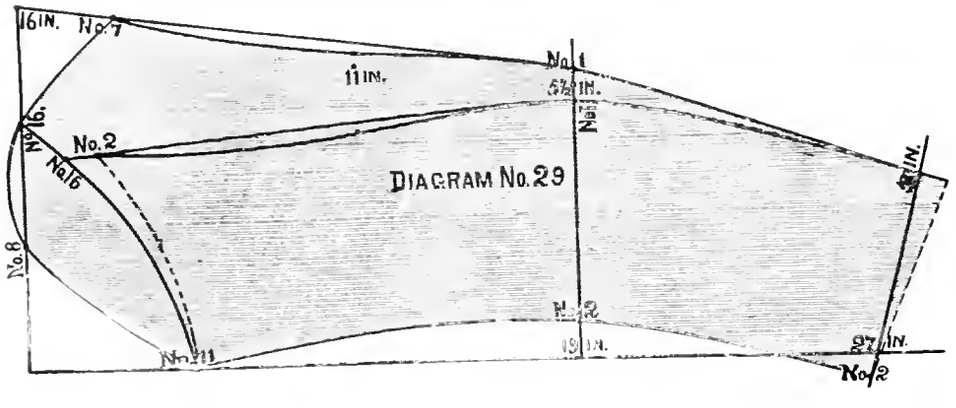


Diagram No. 29.

DRAFT the same as Diagram C, except on line C, which should be dotted at No. 1 on each side of the elbow measurement, and on line L draw lines H and I to the wrist measurement, 5 inches.

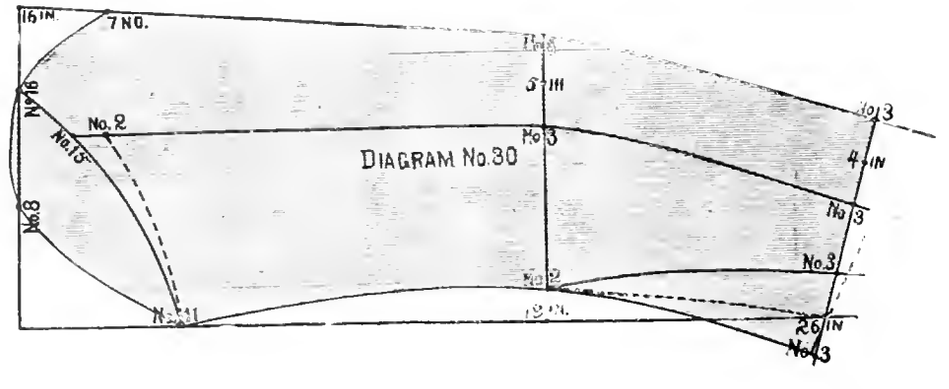
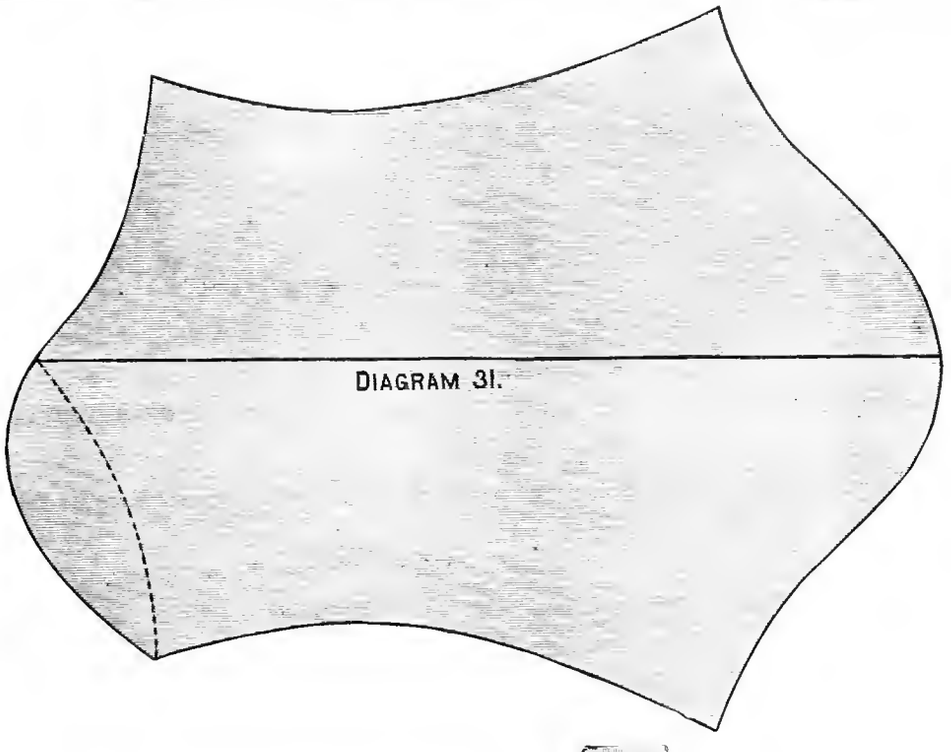


Diagram No. 30.

DRAFT of a French sleeve for a fleshy arm. Draft same as Diagram C, without lines J and K. On line D dot at No. 3 outside of line A, and draw lines with dart rule, same as line G on Diagram C. For wrist measurement, measure on line D from line A, and finish sleeve same as Diagram C.



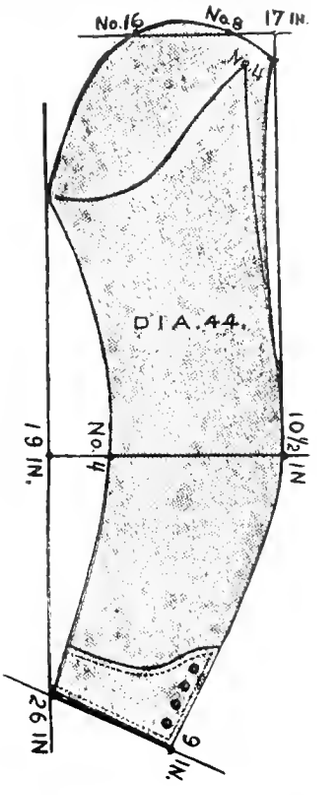


Diagram No. 31.

A LOOSE sleeve without an outside seam, is made by joining the under part of sleeve to upper part, as shown in diagram

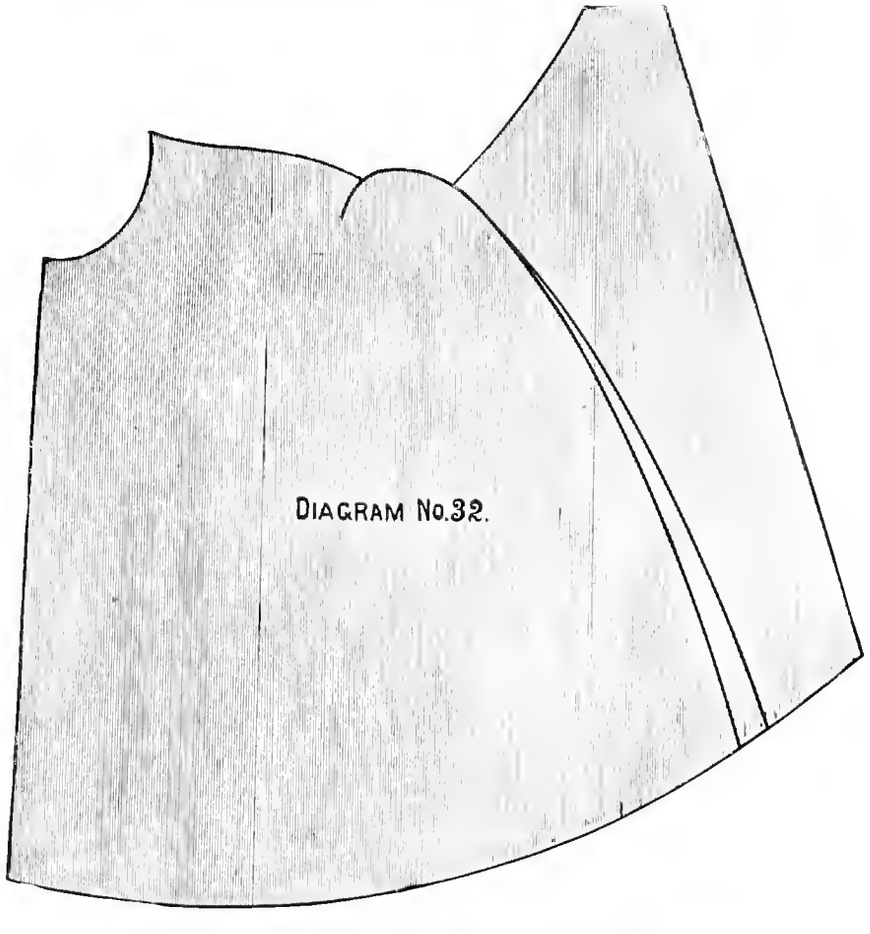


Diagram No. 32.

A CIRCULAR and cape are easily made by joining the front and back drafts at point of shoulder. For fulness at point of shoulder, join together, as shown in diagram. A gore may be used in the back if desired.

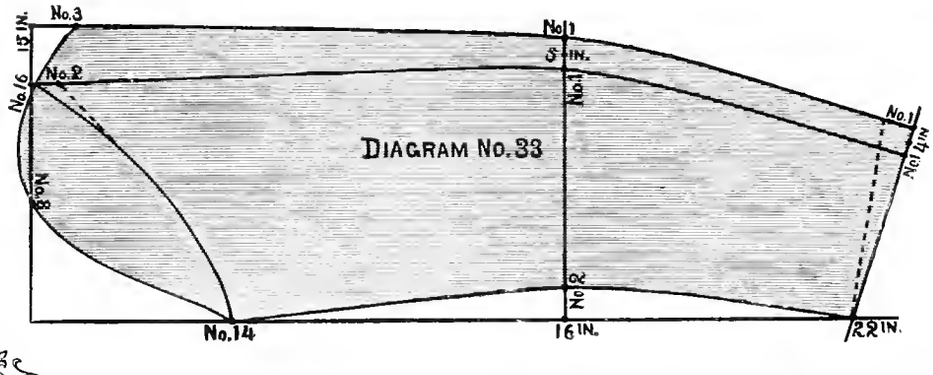
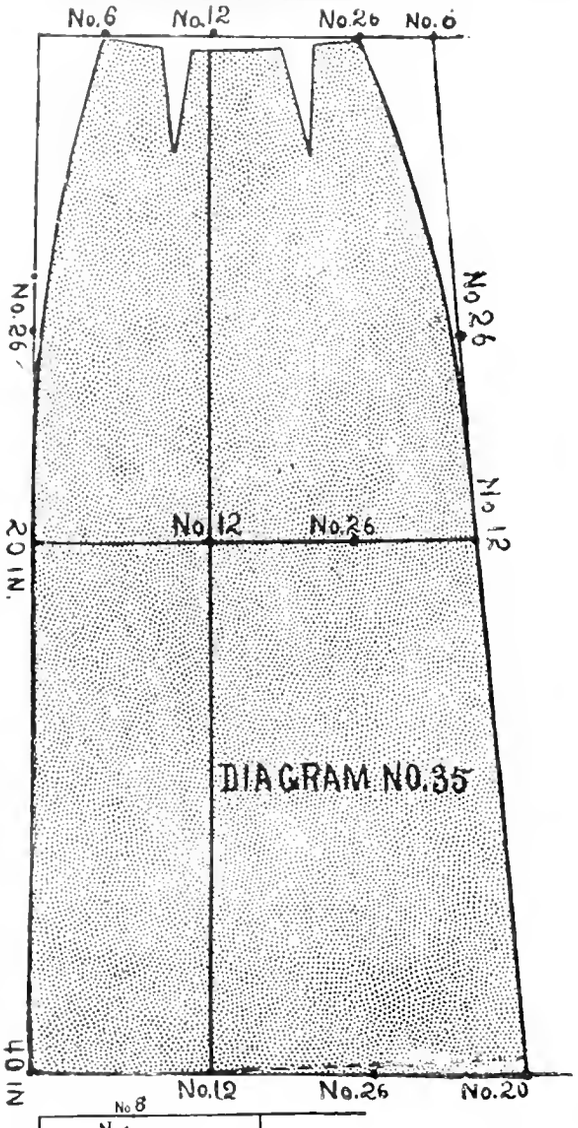


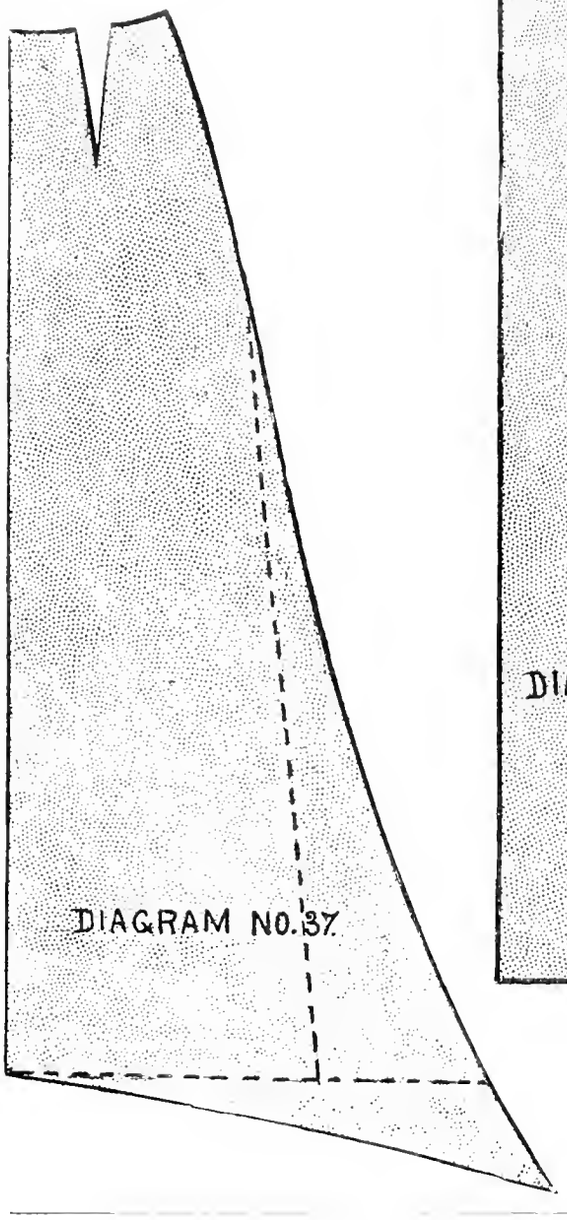
Diagram No. 33.

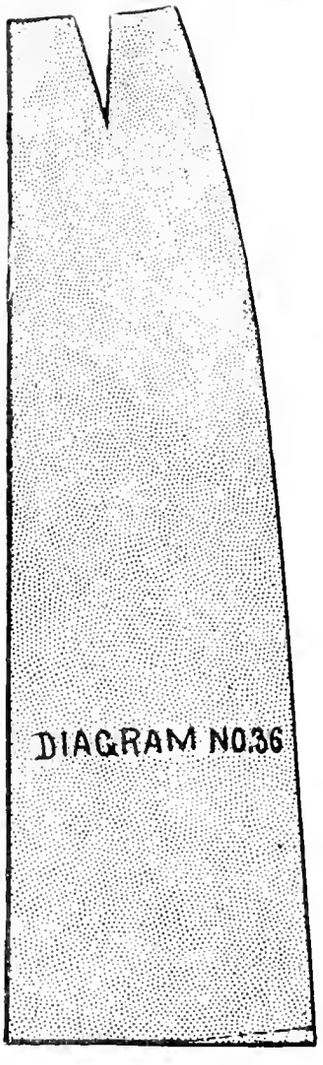
A STRAIGHT sleeve for a cloak is drawn by using No. 2 on line C, and dotting at No. 1 at elbow and wrist. See Diagram 33.

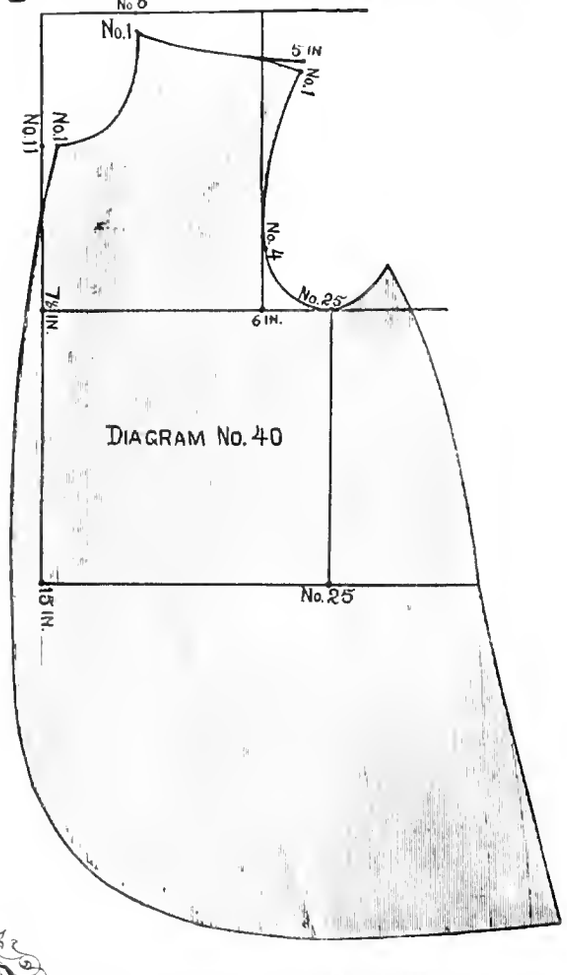
Diagram No. 44.

A TIGHT-FITTING cloak sleeve with lines H and I drawn from elbow measurement to wrist measurement.









To Draft a Skirt.

DIAGRAM NO. 35.

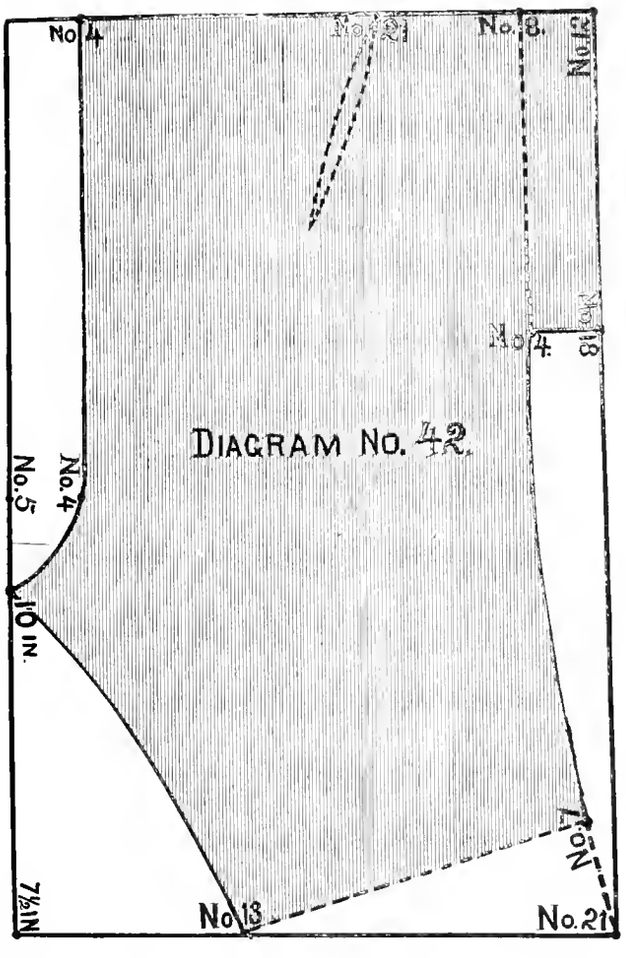
DRAW straight line length of short and long arm of square, extending line on long arm of square length of skirt, 40 inches (being the length of skirt used in this draft), dotting at one half the length of skirt, 20 inches. Draw straight line from the 20-inch and 40-inch dots. Place scale on top line, dotting at Nos. 6, 12, and 26. Place top of scale at No. 26, and dot at No. 6. Place scale on middle line with top of scale at the 20-inch dot, and dot at Nos. 12 and 26. Place top of scale at No. 26, and dot at No. 12. Place scale on bottom line, with top of scale at the 40-inch dot, and dot at Nos. 12 and 26. Place top of scale at No. 26, and dot at No. 20. Draw straight line from No. 20 on bottom line to No. 12, and from No. 12 to No. 6 on top line. Place scale on this line with top of scale at No. 6, and dot at No. 26. Place scale on front line, with top of scale at top line, and dot at No. 26. Place 3 inches on dart rule at No. 6, with concave side at No. 26, and draw hip curve. Reverse dart rule, and draw hip curve from No. 6 to No. 20. Draw straight line from No. 12, using the larger part of draft for front gore. See Diagram No. 36. Use full draft No. 35 for side gore.

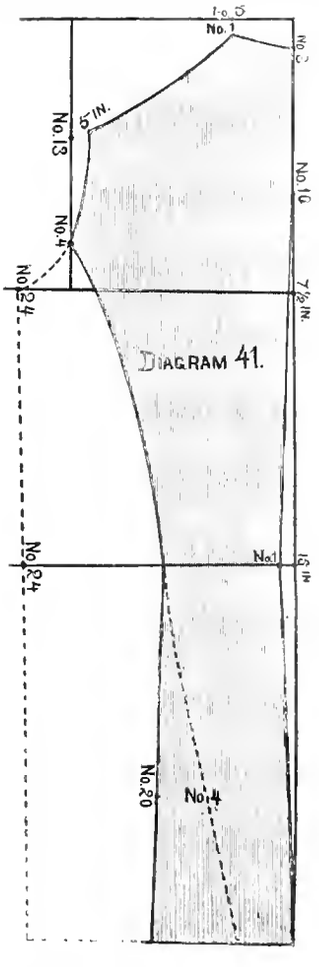
DIAGRAM NO. 36.

SHOWING the front gore, as taken from diagram 35.

DIAGRAM NO. 37.

SHOWING Diagram 36 extended for a trained skirt. Gores may be used at top of skirt, as shown on diagrams.





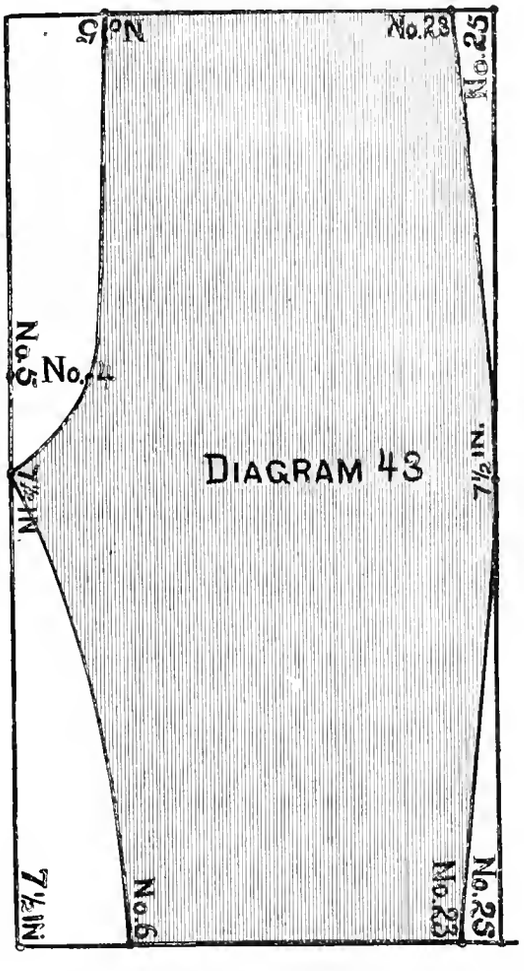


DIAGRAM No. 40.

To draft the front of a boy's coat. Draft same as Diagram A. Join the under arm-piece to the under arm seam. Shape coat with dart rule.

DIAGRAM No. 41.

To draft the back of a boy's coat. Draft same as Diagram B, using No. 1 on line G, for slope in back.

DIAGRAM No. 42.

To draft knee pants for a small boy. Draft front and top lines with square. Dot on top line at Nos. 4 and 21. Place top of scale at No. 21, and dot at Nos. 8 and 12. Measure on front line length of pants. (The length in this draft is 10 and 7½ inches.) Dot at No. 5 from the 10-inch dot, and from No. 5 to No. 4. Form curve with square, and dot on bottom line at No. 13. Place top of scale at No. 13, and dot at No. 21. Draw line from No. 21 to No. 12. Dot on this line at No. 13, and from No. 13 to No. 4. With dart rule draw curved line from No. 4 to No. 21. Dot from No. 21 on curved line at No. 7. Draw curves with dart rule and square.

DIAGRAM No. 43

Draft similar to Diagram 42. When making any draft, refer to diagram.

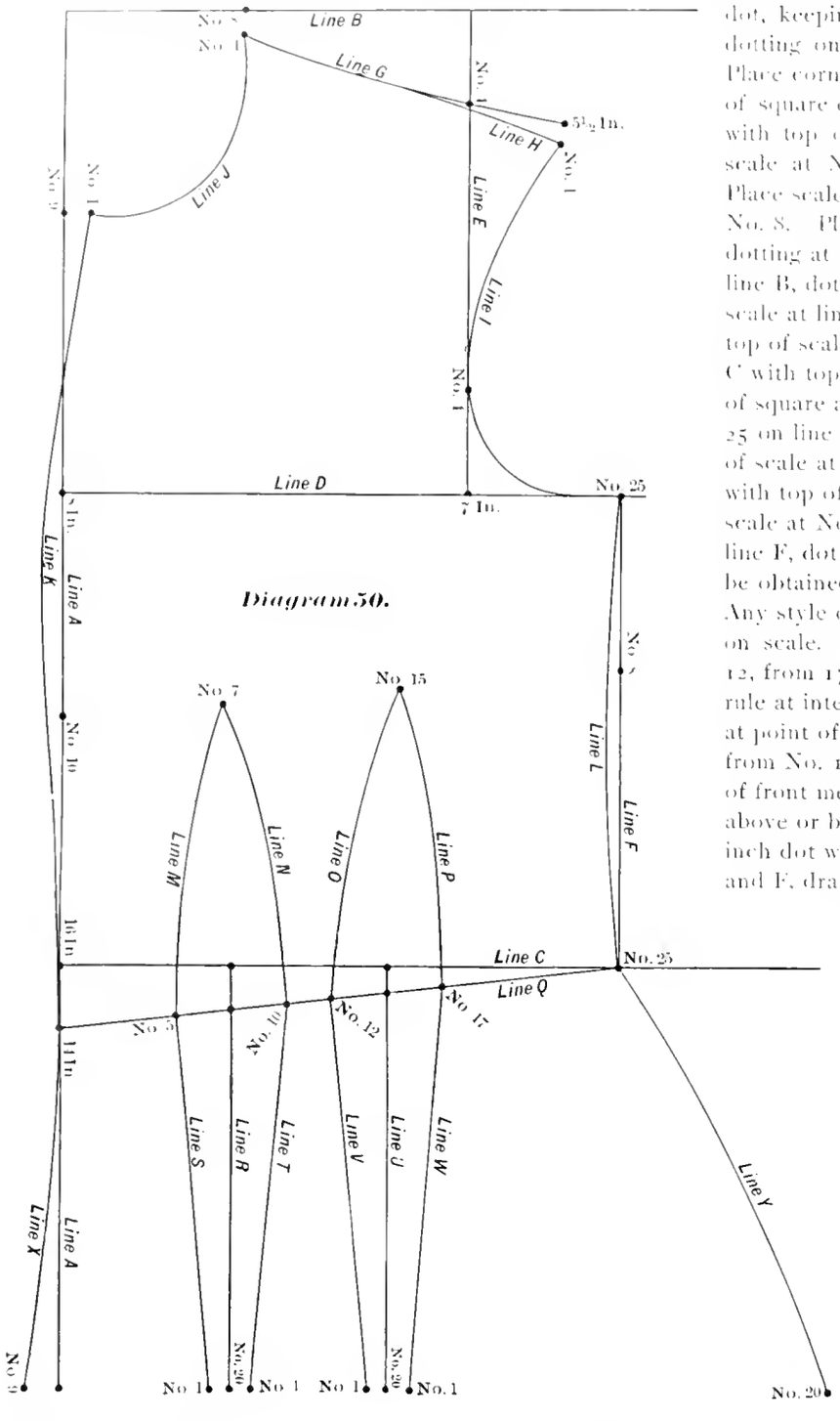
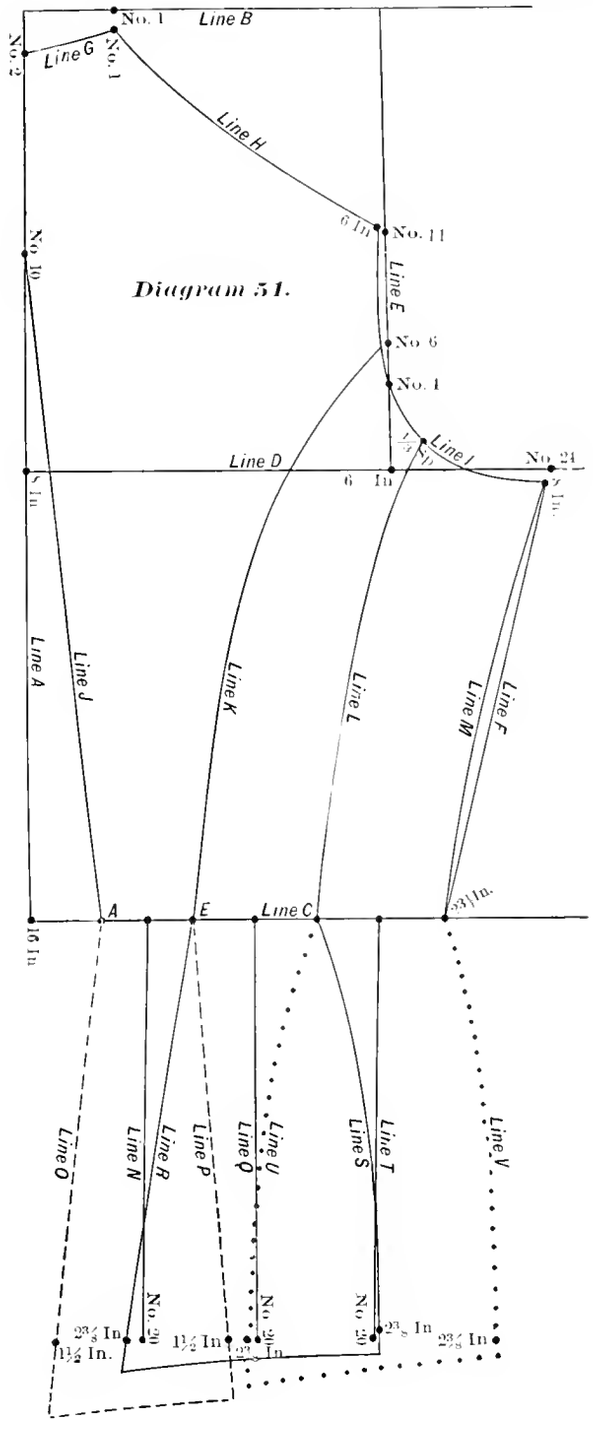


Diagram 50.

To Draft the Front of a Tight-fitting Basque.

SEE DIAGRAM 50.

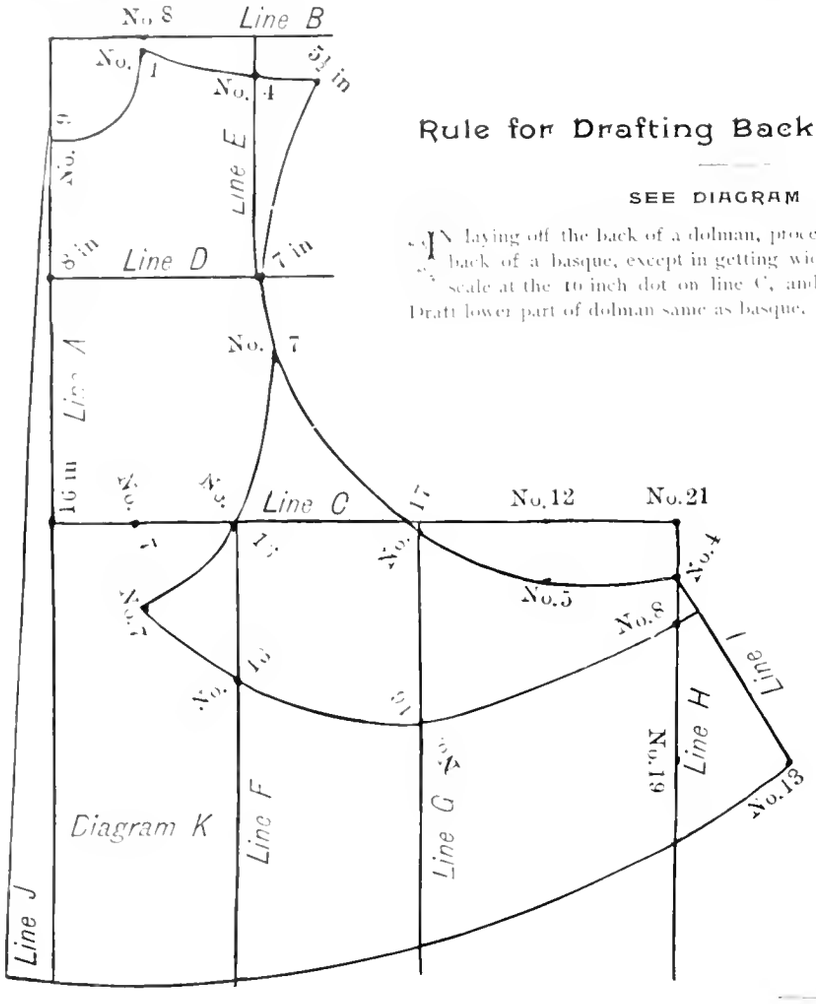
IN drafting we select scale by the bust measurement (in this draft we use scale 36). The top of scale is where bust measurement is printed. The side, numbering from 1 to 26, is used in laying out the waists and sleeves. The reverse side of scale, where a portion of the alphabet is printed, is used only in the back on line C, in obtaining space for back and waist measurement. In commencing to draft, have the corner of square to your left hand; place square one inch from front and top edges of paper, drawing line B length of short arm of square, and line A length of long arm of square, dotting on line A length of waist in back, 16 inches. Place corner of square at this dot, keeping long arm on line A, drawing line C, dotting on line A length of under arm measurement, 8 inches. Place corner of square at the 8-inch dot, keeping long arm of square on line A, drawing line D, dotting on line D half of the chest measurement, 7 inches. Place corner of square at the 7-inch dot, keeping short arm of square on line D, drawing line E. Place scale on line A with top of scale at line B, dotting at No. 9. Place top of scale at No. 9 with scale across line E, dotting at No. 1. Place scale on line B with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 8. Place top of scale at No. 8 with scale across line D, dotting at No. 1. Place scale on line E with top of scale at line B, dotting at No. 4. Place scale on line E with top of scale at line D, dotting at No. 4. Place scale at line D with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 25. Place scale on line C with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 25. Place corner of square at No. 25 on line C, with long arm of square at No. 25 on line D, drawing line F. Place scale on line A with top of scale at line D, dotting at No. 10. Place scale on line F with top of scale at line D, dotting at No. 8. Place top of scale at No. 10 on line A, with No. 25 (on scale) at No. 8 on line F, dotting at Nos. 7 and 15. Higher or lower darts may be obtained by dotting at higher or lower numbers on scale. Any style of darts may be made by using different numbers on scale. The spaces from line A to No. 5, from No. 10 to 12, from 17 to 25 MUST NEVER BE CHANGED. Place 19 on dart rule at intersection of lines A and C with rule side to No. 1 at point of neck, and draw line K. Measure with tape line from No. 1 at top of line K, down on line K, dotting at length of front measurement, 14 inches. (This added line may vary above or below line C.) Place corner of square at the 14-inch dot with short arm of square at intersection of lines C and F, drawing line Q. Place scale on line Q with top of scale at line A, dotting at Nos. 5, 10, 12 and 17. Place D on dart rule at No. 1, below line B, with rule side at No. 4, drawing line G length of shoulder, 5½ inches. The shoulder on front draft must be one-half inch shorter than the back (in this draft the shoulder measurement is six inches). Place top of scale at the 5½-inch dot with scale across line D, dotting at No. 1. Reverse dart rule, placing R midway on line G and at No. 1, drawing line H. Place B on dart rule at No. 4 and at No. 1, drawing upper part of line I. Place curve in square at No. 4 with inside of short arm of square at No. 25, drawing under part of line I. Place inside of short arm of square at No. 1 at top of line K with inside of long arm of square at No. 1 at top of line G, drawing line J. Place D on dart rule at No. 7 with rule side at No. 5 on line Q, drawing line M. Reverse dart rule and draw line N from No. 7 to No. 10. Obtain lines O and P in the same manner. Place 3 inches on dart rule at intersection of lines D and F with rule side at intersection of lines C and F, drawing line L. Dot on line C midway from Nos. 5 and 10, placing corner of square at this dot, keeping short arm of square on line C, drawing line R. Place scale on line R with top of scale at line C, dotting at No. 20. Dot at No. 1 on each side of line R opposite No. 20. Place top of scale at No. 20 with scale across line A, dotting at No. 9. (For a stout or slim person dot at higher or lower numbers, according to fulness desired.) Place corner of square at intersection of lines Q and A with long arm at No. 9, drawing line X. Place corner of square at No. 5 on line Q with long arm of square at No. 1, drawing line S. Draw lines T, U, V, and W in the same manner. Place top of scale at No. 20 on line U, keeping scale parallel with line C, dotting at No. 20. Place R on dart rule at intersection of lines C and F with inside of dart rule at No. 20, drawing line Y. Shape bottom of basque with dart rule.



To Draft the Back of a Tight-fitting Basque.

SEE DIAGRAM 51.

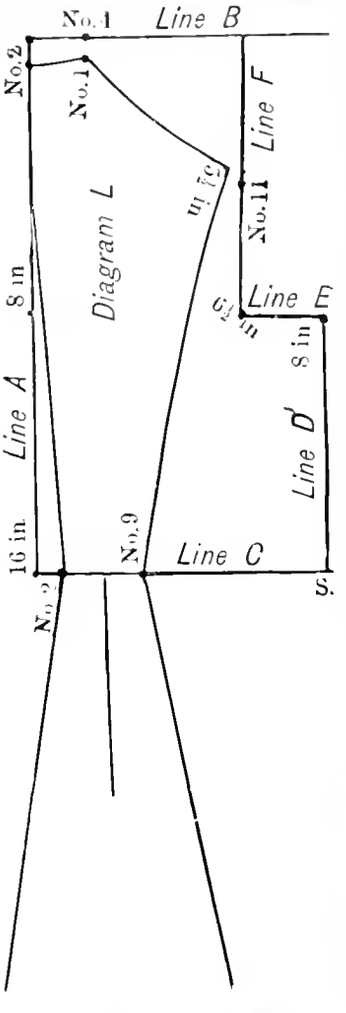
PLACE square one inch from front and top edges of paper, drawing line B, length of short arm of square, and line A, length of waist, 16 inches. Place corner of square at the 16-inch dot, keeping long arm of square on line A, drawing line C, length of short arm of square, dotting on line A length of under arm measurement, 8 inches. Place corner of square at the 8-inch dot, keeping long arm of square on line A, drawing line D, dotting on line D half the width of back measurement, 6 inches. Place corner of square at the 6-inch dot, keeping short arm of square on line D, drawing line E. Place scale on line A with top of scale at line B, dotting at No. 2. Place scale on line B with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 4. Place top of scale at No. 4 with scale across line D, dotting at No. 1. Place scale on line A with top of scale at intersection of lines A and D, dotting at No. 10. Place scale on line E, with top of scale at line D, dotting at Nos. 4, 6, and 11. Place scale on line D with top of scale at line A, dotting at No. 24. Reverse scale, placing scale on line C with top of scale at line A, dotting at A, E, and then at the waist measurement, 23½ inches. Place D on dart rule at No. 2 on line A, with rule side to No. 1, drawing line G. Place D on dart rule at No. 1, with rule side to No. 11 on line E, drawing line H, length of shoulder, 6 inches. Place B on dart rule at No. 4 on line E, drawing to length of shoulder the upper part of line I. Place corner of square at the 23½-inch dot on line C, and at No. 24 on line D, drawing line F, length of under arm measurement, 8 inches. Place curve on square at No. 4, with inside of short arm of square at top of line F, drawing under part of line I. Place corner of square at A on line C, and to No. 10 on line A, drawing line J. Place A on dart rule at No. 6 and to E on line C, drawing line K. (Any desired curve for back may be obtained by raising or lowering the dart rule on line K.) Dot on line C midway between lines K and F. Dot one third of the distance on line I from lines K and F. Place D on dart rule at this dot, with rule side to dot on line C, drawing line L. (Line L may be drawn to or from line K, as desired.) Place 3 inches on dart rule at top of line F, with rule side at intersection of lines C and F, drawing line M. To obtain lower part of basque, dot on line C, midway from lines J and K, placing corner of square at this dot, with short arm on line C, drawing line N. Place scale on line N with top of scale at line C, dotting at No. 20. Measure the distance on line C from lines J and K, placing the amount thus obtained, 1½ inches, on each side of line N, opposite No. 20. Place corner of square at intersections of lines C and J with long arm of square at dot 1½ inches, drawing line O; from line K to the 1½-inch dot, drawing line P. Dot midway on line C from lines K and L, placing corner of square at this dot with short arm on line C, drawing line Q. Place scale on line Q with top of scale at line C, dotting at No. 20. Measure the distance on line C from lines K and L, placing the amount, 2⅜ inches, on each side of line Q opposite No. 20. Place corner of square at intersection of lines C and K with long arm at the 2⅜-inch dot, drawing line R. Place R on dart rule at the intersection of lines C and L and at the 2⅜-inch dot, drawing line S. Dot midway on line C from lines L and F, placing corner of square at this dot, with short arm on line C, drawing line T. Place scale on line T with top of scale at line C, dotting at No. 20. Measure the distance on line C from lines L and F, placing the amount, 2⅜ inches, on each side of line T, opposite No. 20. (The distance in these measurements will vary according to draft.) Place D on dart rule at intersection of lines C and L and at the 2⅜-inch dot, drawing line U. Place R on dart rule at intersection of lines C and F and at the 2⅜-inch dot, drawing line V. In cutting out the pattern, cut through lines P and K, U and L, which will destroy lines R and S. Pin a piece of paper on line C from lines K and L, drawing lines R and S, same as before cutting out.

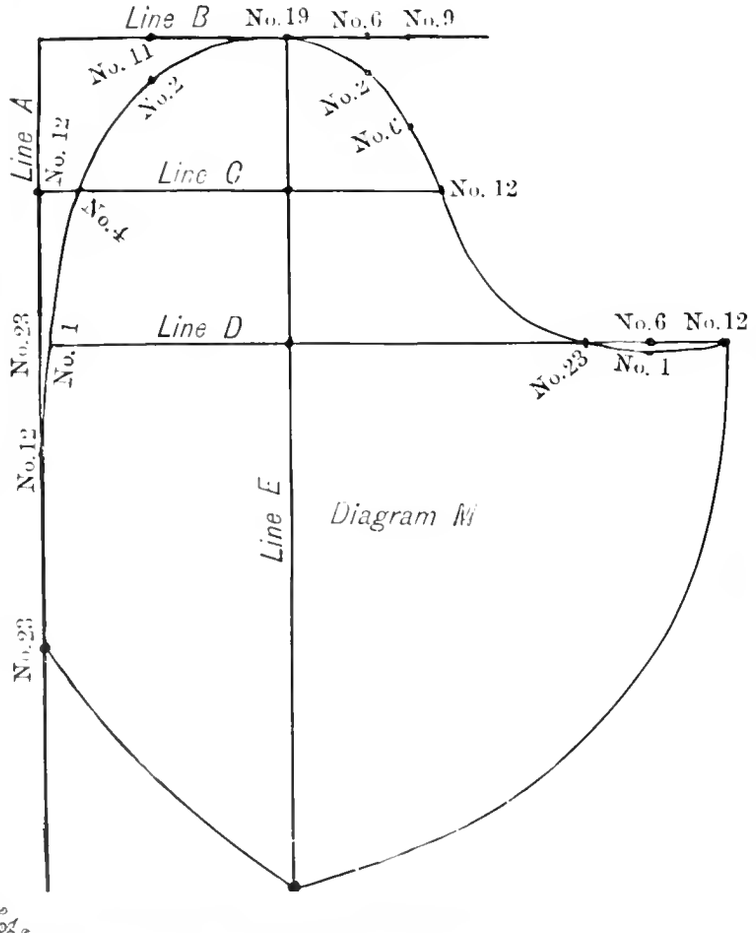


Rule for Drafting Back of a Dolman.

SEE DIAGRAM L.

IN laying off the back of a dolman, proceed in same manner as for back of a basque, except in getting width of back. Place top of scale at the 10 inch dot on line C, and dot at numbers 2 and 9. Draft lower part of dolman same as basque.





Rule for Drafting Sleeve of a Dolman.

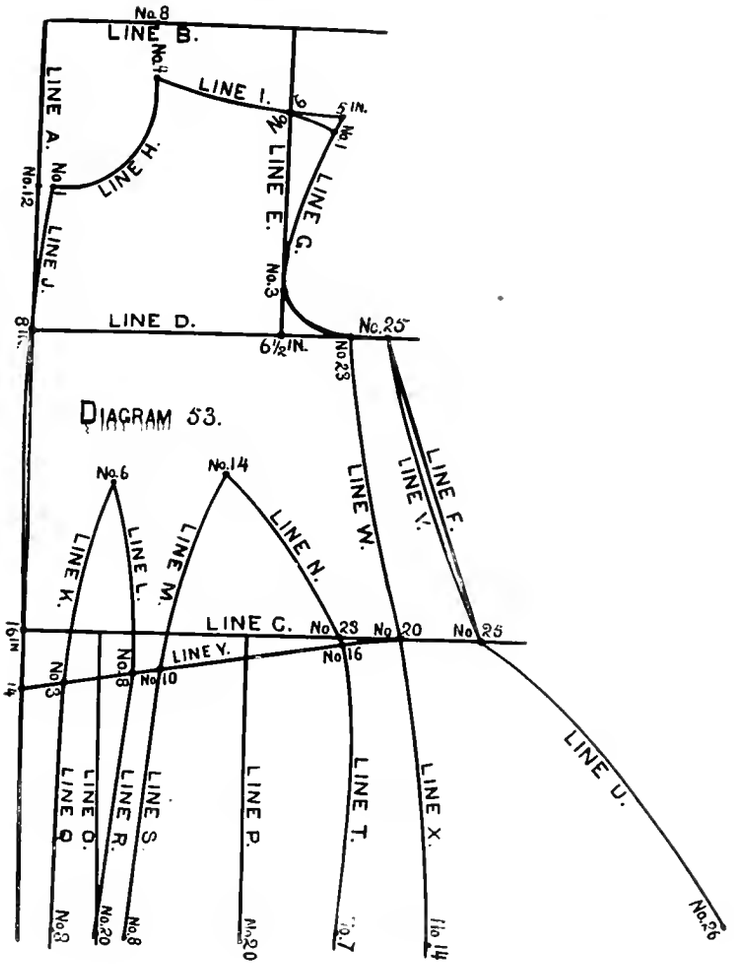
SEE DIAGRAM M.

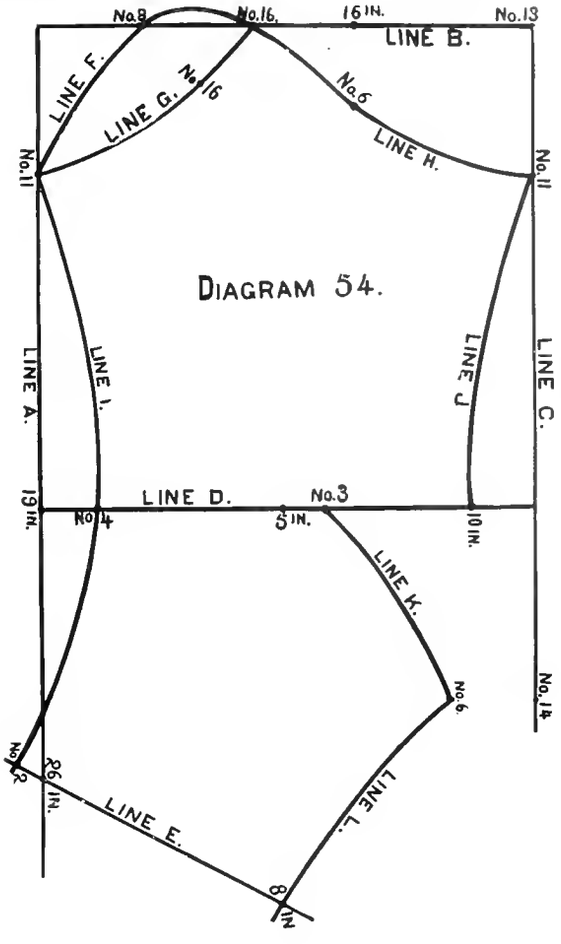
DRAW line A length of long arm of square, and line B length of short arm of square. Place top of scale at the corner of lines A and B on line A, and dot at numbers 12 and 23. Place top of scale at number 23 on line A, and dot at numbers 12 and 23. Place corner of square at number 12 and line A, keeping short arm of square on line A, and draw line C. Place corner of square at number 23, with short arm on line A, and draw line D. Place top of scale at corner of lines A and B, on line B, and dot at numbers 11 and 19. Place top of scale at number 19 on line B, and dot at numbers 6 and 9. Place corner of square at number 19, and short arm on line B, and draw line E. Place top of scale at number 11 on line B, and dot at number 2. Place top of scale at number 6 on line B, and dot at number 2. Place top of scale at number 9 on line B, and dot at number 6. Place top of scale at number 12 on line A, and dot at number 4 on line C. Place top of scale at number 23, and dot at number 1 on line D. Place top of scale at the corner of lines C and E, and dot at number 12. Place top of scale at corner of lines D and E, and dot at number 23. Place top of scale at number 23, and dot at 6 and 12. Place top of scale at number 6 on line D, and dot at number 1. Shape *sleeve with dart rule.*

Rule for Drafting a Dolman.

SEE DIAGRAM K.

LAY off upper part of dolman same as for a basque. Shape neck, shoulder, and arm scye same as for a basque. Place top of scale at the 10-inch dot, at corner of lines A and C, on line C, and dot at numbers 7 and 16. Place top of scale at number 16 on line C, and dot at number 17. Place top of scale at number 17 on line C, and dot at numbers 12 and 21. Place corner of square at number 16, keeping short arm of square on line C, and draw line F. Draw lines G and H in same manner. Place top of scale at number 7 on line C, and dot down number 7. Place top of scale at number 16, and dot at number 13 on line F. Place top of scale at number 17, and dot at number 16 on line G. Place top of scale at number 12 on line C, and dot at number 5. Place top of scale at number 21, and dot at numbers 4, 8, and 19 on line H. Place top of scale at number 19 on line H, and dot at number 13. Draw curves with dart rule. Use double adjustable tracing wheel to transfer the under arm-piece on a separate paper.

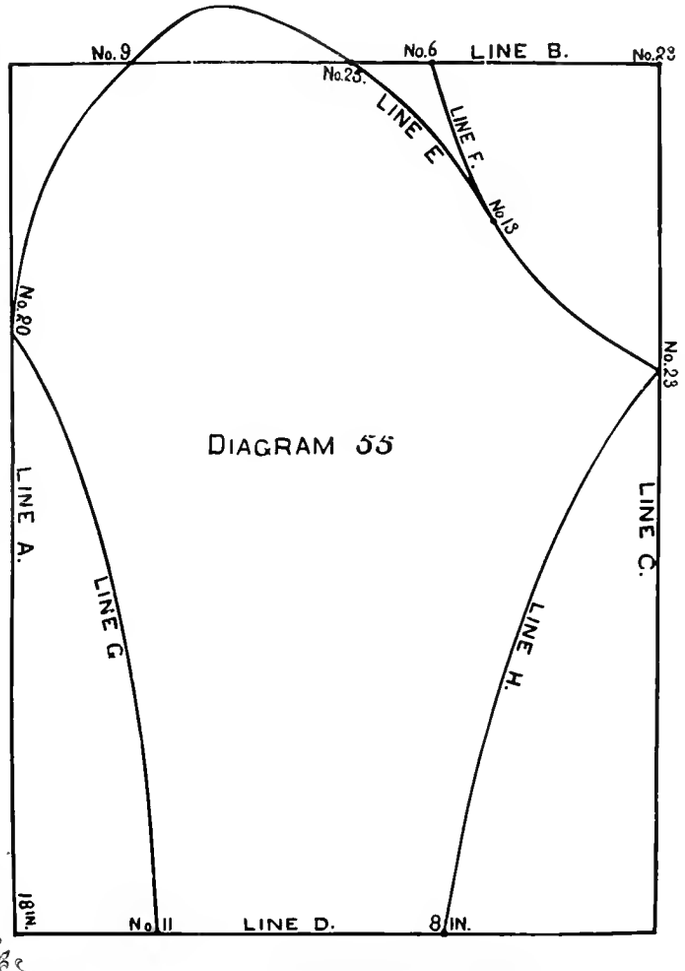




To Draft an Extra Front Dart.

SEE DIAGRAM 53.

Diagram 53 may be drawn same as Diagram 5, except on line D. Dot at Nos. 23 and 25, and on line C. After placing No. 16 at No. 23, dot at No. 20 and 25. When dotting at No. 7 for line T, dot at No. 14 for lines W and X.



To Draft a Sleeve with One Seam.

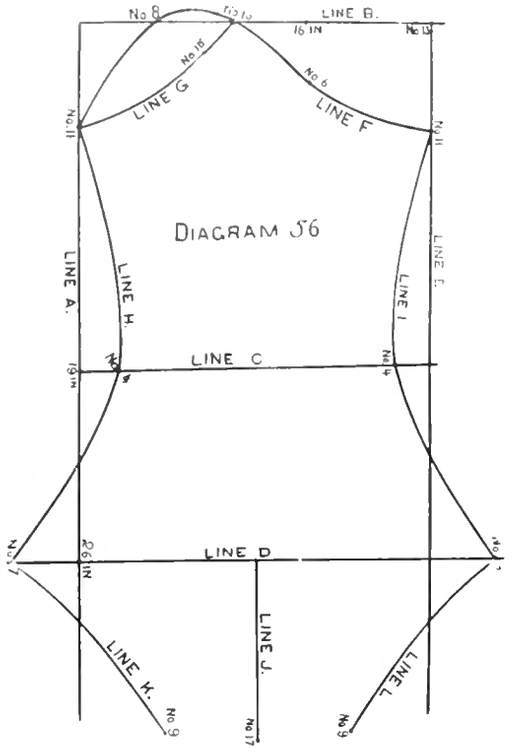
SEE DIAGRAM 54.

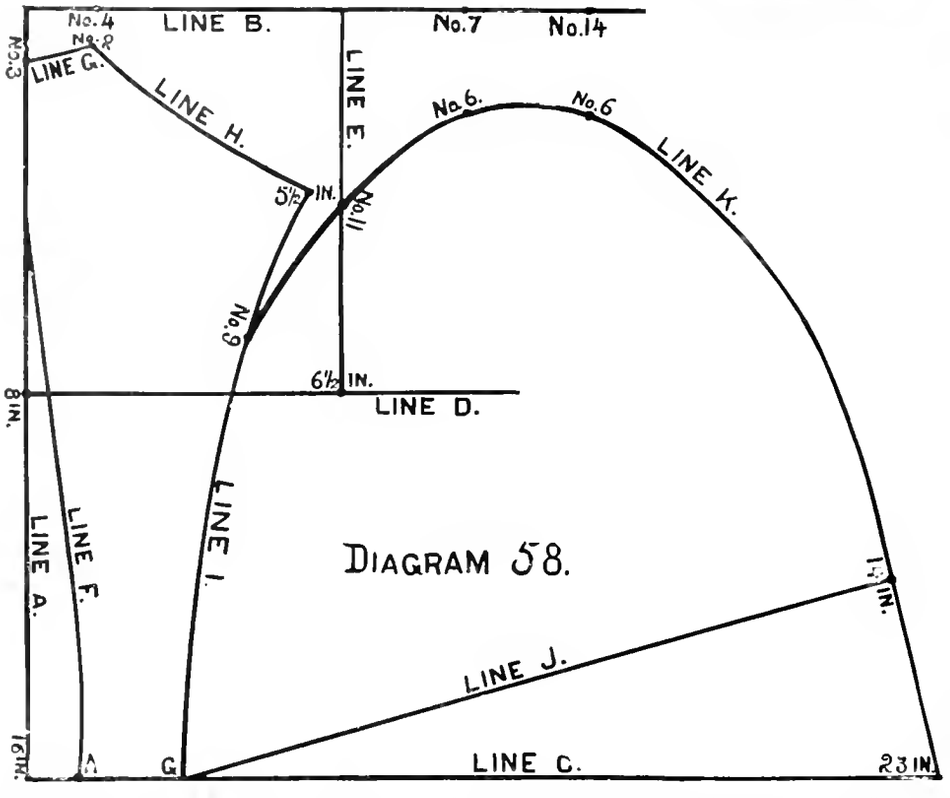
Measure and draw upper part and line I, same as Diagram 56. Dot on line D the elbow measurement, 10 inches, and at half of the elbow measurement, 5 inches, dotting at No. 3 from the 5-inch dot. Dot at No. 14 on line C from line D, and at No. 6 from No. 14. Draw line E by placing three inches on square at No. 26, with inside of square at No. 4, on line D. Dot on line E from line I the wrist measurement, 8 inches. Draw line K by placing R on dart rule at No. 3 and at No. 6, drawing line L by placing D on dart rule at No. 6, and at the 8-inch dot.

To Draft a Leg of Mutton Sleeve.

SEE DIAGRAM 55.

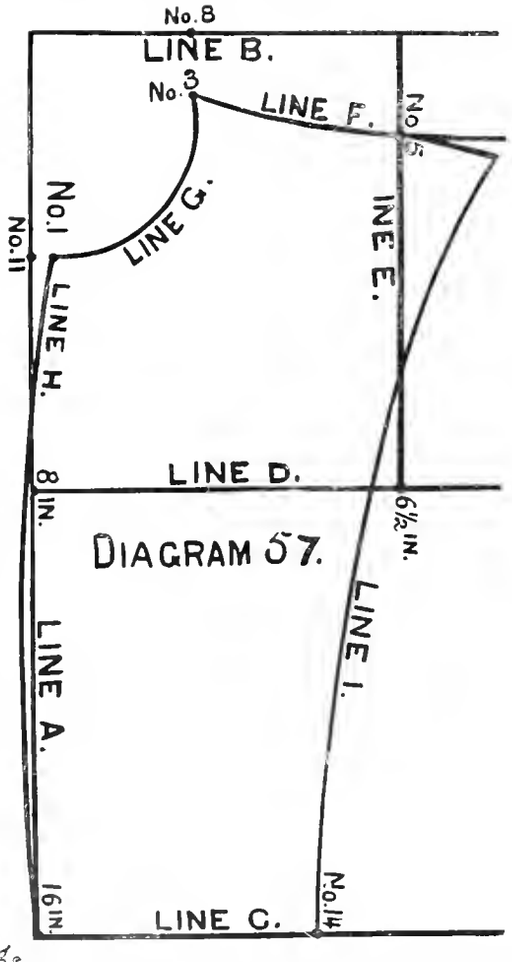
To draft Diagram 55, draw lines A and B, dotting on line B Nos. 9 and 25. Place top of scale at dot 25, and dot at Nos. 6 and 23. Draw line C from No. 23, dotting on line C No. 23, and on line A No. 20. To obtain line D, measure the inside of the arm, and apply this measurement from No. 20 on line A, dotting at arm measurement 18 inches. Dot on line D from line A No. 11. Dot on line D from No. 11 measurement of wrist, 8 inches. Place D on dart rule at No. 23 and at the 8-inch dot on line D, and draw line H. Place R on dart rule at No. 20 and at No. 11, and draw line G. Place E on dart rule at No. 23 and at No. 6, and draw line F. Dot on line F from line B No. 13. Place C on dart rule at Nos. 13 and 25, and draw part of line E. Place E on dart rule at No. 20 and at No. 9, and draw part of line E. The upper part of line E may be drawn higher or lower, according to style.





To Draft a Bell Sleeve.—See Diagram No. 56.

Draw lines A and B, dotting at No. 11 on line A, and Nos. 8 and 16 on line B. Measure for length of arm same as for Diagram C, drawing lines C and D, dotting on line D, No. 7. Draw line H same as line G on Diagram C, finishing the upper part of sleeve same as Diagram C. Place scale at the 10 inch dot on line B, and dot at No. 13, drawing line E from No. 13. Dot at No. 11 on line E and No. 7 on line D, drawing line I same as line H. Dot at No. 6 from the 10-inch dot, and draw line F from No. 11 to No. 6, same as Diagram C. Draw line J midway on line D, dotting at No. 17 on line J, and at No. 9 on each side of No. 17, and draw lines K and L with inside curve of dart rule. Bottom of sleeve may be drawn in any style by using different Nos. on scale.



To Draft the Front of Cape.—See Diagram No. 57.

Draw the upper and front part same as Diagram A. On line C dot at No. 14 from line A, placing D on dart rule at point of shoulder, and at No. 14 on line C, and draw line I.

To Draft the Back and Sleeve of Cape.—See Diagram No. 58.

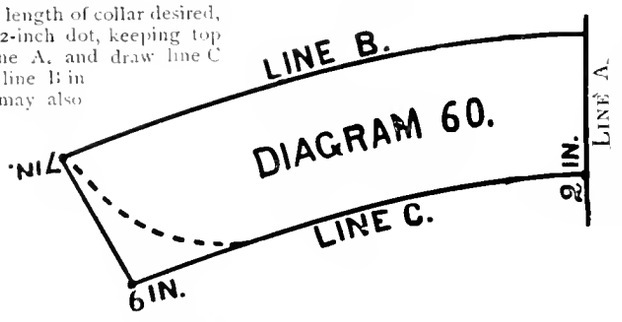
Draw the back same as Diagram B. Dot on scale at A and G on line C. To obtain fullness for cape, measure the lady at the bottom of waist over the arms. This measurement being 46, we measure at one half on line C by measuring the distance from line A to line I on line C on Diagram No. 57. Placing the amount, 5 inches, at letter A on line C, dot at No. 9 on line I from line H. On line B from line E dot at Nos. 7 and 14, and at No. 6 from Nos. 7 and 14. Place E on dart rule at No. 6 on line I and at No. 11 on line E, and draw part of line K. Form rounding curve from No. 11 to Nos. 6 and 6. Place E on dart rule at No. 6 and at No. 23, and draw line K. Measure line K from No. 6, nearest line E to No. 26, dotting at 14 inches, drawing line J from letter G to the 14 inch dot.

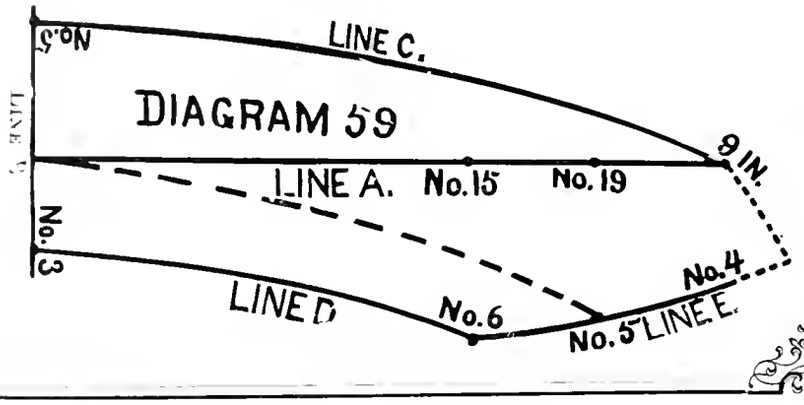
To Draft a Collar for a Coat.—See Diagram 59.

Draw lines A and B, dotting on line A 9 inches, and at Nos. 15 and 19; and on line B from line A Nos. 3 and 5, and from Nos. 15 and 19 Nos. 6 and 5. Dot from 9-inch dot, No. 4. To draw line C, place D on dart rule at the 9 inch dot, and at No. 5 on line B. To draw line D, place D on dart rule at No. 6 and No. 3. To draw line E, place D on dart rule at Nos. 6 and 4.

To Draft a Standing Collar.—See Diagram 60.

Measure on line A the length of collar desired, placing D on dart rule at 2-inch dot, keeping top of dart rule straight on line A, and draw line C length of collar. Draw line B in the same manner. Cuffs may also be drawn by this same principle.





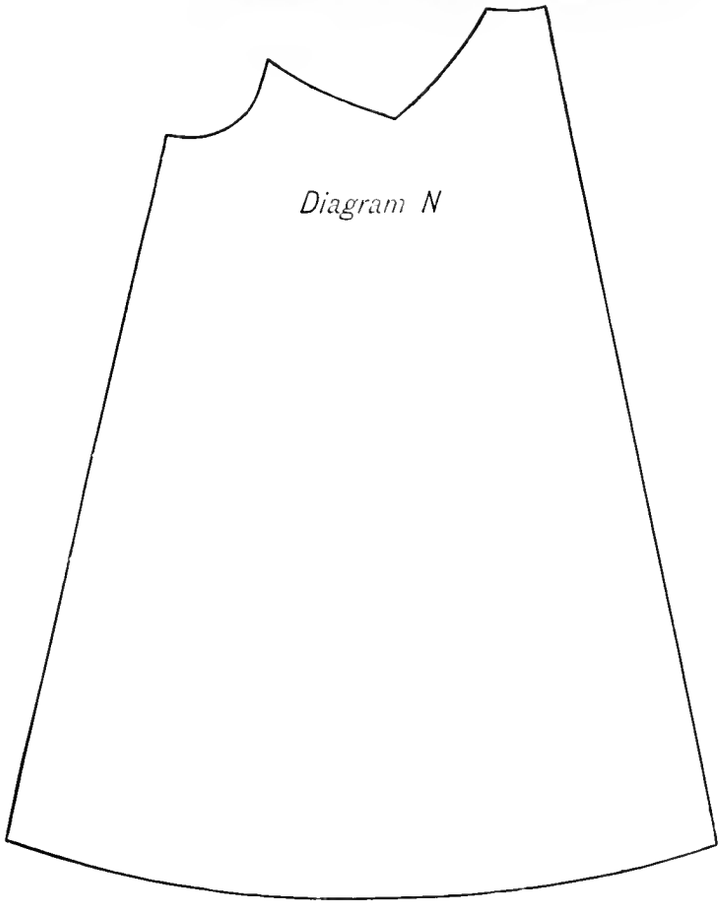


Diagram N

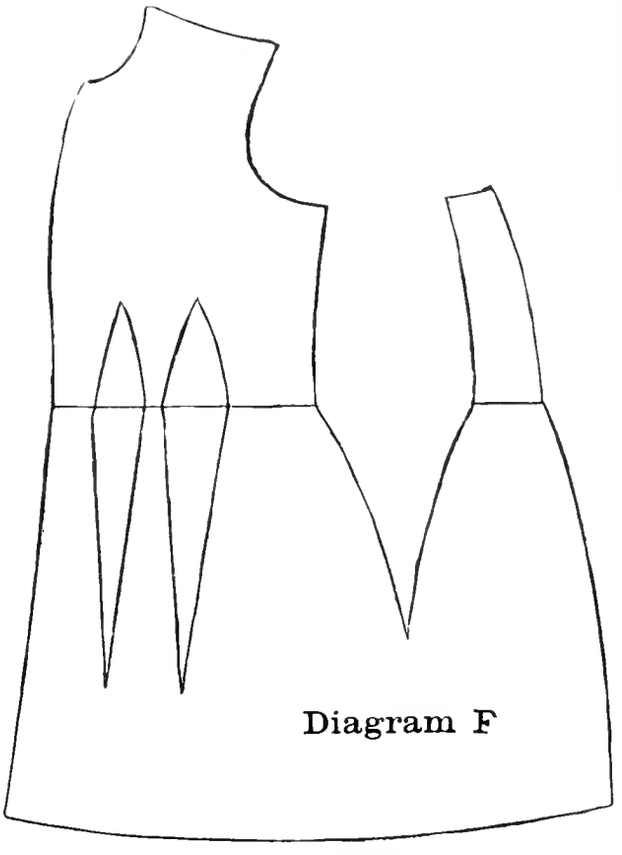


Diagram F

Hints for Basting.

IN placing the lining on the dress goods, be sure the threads on the lining at bottom of waist run parallel with the threads in the dress goods. Pin the lining firmly. Do not put your poor help at basting. This, above all work, should be the most carefully done. We consider a dress well cut and basted as being half made. Use if possible thin whale bone, having them shaved thin at the top. The *modiste* should use her greatest skill in making up a deficient figure. Much padding is often required, and should be so arranged as to look perfectly natural and not inconvenience the wearer. No dress should go from the hands of a skillful dress-maker without an inside belt firmly secured to the back seams. This will prevent the waist from becoming twisted and working upward from the bottom of the waist. To prevent the dress from wrinkling over the point of bust, you should full the lining slightly on line K. Always cut out the darts, and *commence at the top of darts in basting.*

The Worth and French dart is especially adapted for fleshy persons, as it prevents any fulness around the arm scye. French dress-makers use this dart for all figures. It cannot be used for an extended garment except where drapery is used, as it gives too much fulness below the waist. To prevent the darts' bulging at top, before placing lining on dress goods, draw the top of darts together in the lining, taking out about one-fourth of an inch.

In cutting a polonaise, which is draped high over the hips, join the side body to the front at about five inches from bottom of waist, and for a pelisse or wrapper, join at 7 inches from bottom of waist. See Diagram F. In drafting for a polonaise, to prevent too much fulness in front, lap one side of the lining at bottom of the dart over the other side all you can, without drawing the upper part of the waist. Use plaits in the back. If you wish plaits to come below the waist line, cut as for a plain basque, placing the plaits where desired.

In using the FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM, *no seams are allowed*, as we draft from actual measurement, and ALL SEAMS MUST BE ALLOWED except in neck and arm scye. All using this only perfect system of dress-cutting should use in connection one of our *double adjustable tracing wheels*, as you can trace the seams for cutting and basting at the same time, thus giving a uniform width of welts, which in basting is invaluable.

NEW diagrams will appear as often as fashion demands. In order that all who use the FRENCH TAILOR SYSTEM may have all possible advantages given with the system, you should write us at least once each month, so that we may furnish you free with latest diagrams. These should be pasted in your instruction book for reference.

Diagram 17.

Diagram 18.

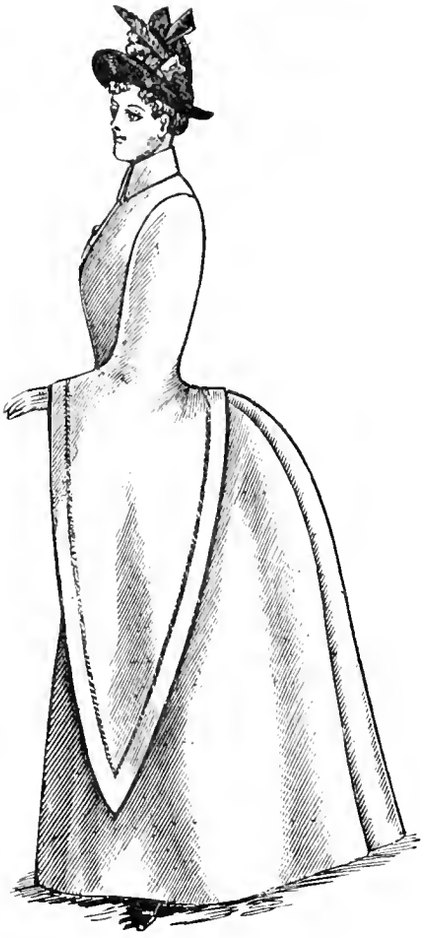
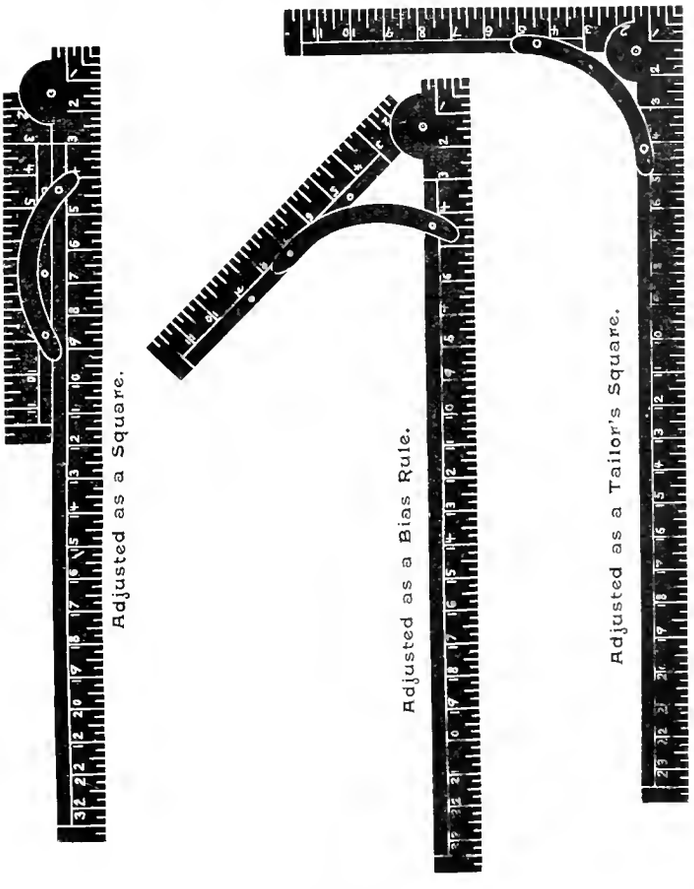


Diagram 19.

English Walking Jacket.

Child's Polonaise.

THE KELLOGG
FOLDING SQUARE AND BIAS RULE.



PATENTED DECEMBER 25, 1883.

In adjusting as a Bias Rule or Square, lift the brace out of the holes on short arm of square, easily, so as not to spring the brace. Never turn the brace unless you wish to adjust as a Square or Bias Rule. Measure on long arms of square the width of bias strips or cloth you wish to cut.

By placing the inside of short arm of square on front edge of goods, you can then mark with pencil or chalk from front edge without moving Square.

We manufacture all manner of Dress-maker's and Tailor's rules and measures, such as 60-inch cloth rules, Tailor's squares, sleeve rules, and tape lines.

Persons wishing to become agents and teach the French Tailor System, and sell my dress-maker's supplies, will be furnished free with fine show cards, signs, circulars, letter heads and envelopes, fashion plates, and electro-plates for advertising in newspapers. In writing for particulars regarding the above, be sure to state whether we should address you as *Miss* or *Mrs.* Always give your full name, P. O. box, town or city, and State.

The Kellogg Double Adjustable Tracing Wheel.

This article is indispensible to every dress-maker, for tracing patterns or dress linings. In tracing the seams for basting, you also trace the line for cutting, thus making all welts of the same width, and the basting less troublesome, as by placing any two edges together, the perforations will come together. The wheels are so arranged that any reasonable width may be obtained. It is handsomely and durably made. The wheels are of the best silver steel, and finely tempered. The wheels may be used singly or together. When used singly, patterns of any design may be traced from the original, thus preserving them for future use. In tracing, lay your paper or lining on a soft board.

NOTICE TO DRESS-MAKERS.

Certain parties in the business, evidently jealous of the success of the Kellogg French Tailor System of Dress-Cutting, are endeavoring to intimidate dress makers, and prevent them from making use of the system by asserting that the same is not secured by Letters Patent, or is an infringement upon some other system.

Now this is to Notify all Parties Interested,

That Mme. Kellogg's System is her own invention, not a copy of any other system, and is fully protected by Letters Patent, of the date indicated on the same, any and all claims to the contrary notwithstanding. All customers using the Kellogg System are therefore fully protected, and need not be intimidated by the threats of jealous rivals.

Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals Awarded.

We are pleased to add that the Kellogg French Tailor System of Garment cutting has been awarded more diplomas and gold, silver, and bronze medals at the various expositions and State and county fairs in the United States and Canada than any other system of garment-cutting; also that this system will compete for the gold medal at the World's Exposition at Paris, France, in 1889.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies or gentlemen can have employment at home, or a chance to travel and introduce the Kellogg French Tailor System and Mme. Kellogg's Dress-maker's and Tailor's supplies. Exclusive right of territory given to those who desire it. In writing for territory, please inclose a two-cent stamp for reply. Address all orders to,

MME. KELLOGG, Battle Creek, Mich.

EVERY DRESS-MAKER SHOULD HAVE

THE

Kellogg Button-hole Cutter.

BLADES ARE MADE OF BEST SILVER STEEL.

A Sliding Gauge is arranged for locating accurately each button-hole, measuring the distance apart, and giving depth from front edge. Full particulars and description furnished upon application.

A FULL LINE OF LAP-BOARDS AND DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MEASURE BOOKS.

AMONG the most useful articles connected with the system are the measure books. In their use you can keep a correct account of your work and the measurements of your customers, thus saving time and the trouble of again taking their measures. The book contains space for one thousand names and measurements. Send for it. Price only 50 cents.

MME. KELLOGG,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR

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Largest circulation of any fashion journal in the world. Gives latest Parisian novelties. Unequaled for style and finish. Finest engravings. Large Panoramas of Ladies' and Children's toilets in colors. Grand water-colored plates, all described in English.

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Subscriptions received and promptly forwarded for any of the great French Fashion Journals, "*La France Elegante*," "*La Mode Style*," "*Le Coquet*," "*Le Petit Messager des Modes*," "*Le Caprice*," "*Le Moniteur de la Mode*," etc. Price per year from $3.00 to $20.00.

Also for the leading London Monthly Fashion Journals, "*Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion*," "*Weldon's Journal of Costumes*," "*Mme. Shield's Journal for Dress-makers*," and "*Shield's Magazine of Fashions*." Price for one Year's Subscription, from 50 Cents to $2.00.

For full particulars, address with two-cent stamp,

MME. KELLOGG, Battle Creek, Michigan.

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